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LEAGUE SCANS TARIFFS' VALUE TO WHOLE WORLD

Future Outlook Said to Be
Dependent on Economic
Policies of Nations

REMOVAL OF TRADE BARRIERS DESIRED

Stimulation of Consumption
to Be Sought in Raising
of Purchasing Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA.—The economic committee of the League of Nations meets today to make its annual survey of the economic situation, in the light of the information collected by the Secretariat. Its task is to survey the progress which has been made in carrying out the recommendations of the International Economic Conference which issued the famous declaration in favor of lower tariffs and urged the nations to "return to more effective liberty of international trading as one of the primary conditions of world prosperity."

As Sir Arthur Salter points out in his introduction to "The Economic Consequences of the League," this is a matter of supreme importance, for the future peace of the world may well prove to depend on how far individual states consent to carry out the recommendations of the Economic Conference by ceasing to pursue economic policies which react injuriously upon the interests of their neighbors. How, then, does Europe stand? On the whole the signs are favorable for a progressive change in the mentality of states which will ultimately lead to the recognition of the fundamental fact that the economic interests of the nations are interdependent, and that no country can prosper which ignores the interests of other states.

Desire to Remove Barriers

The recent conference for the abolition of prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports, although it was far from making a clean sweep of these obstructions to trade, proved that there is a genuine desire among nations to remove the barriers which have been hitherto regarded as necessary to the development of national industries.

As to tariffs, although nothing decisive has yet been done, it is hoped that a minor but most irritating obstruction to trade will be removed by nations adopting the recommendations of the experts' committee for the simplification of tariff nomenclature. Moreover, the governments of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Belgium and Holland have proclaimed their willingness to give practical application to the findings of the Economic Conference in favor of lower tariffs. Fortunately the European exchanges, the fluctuations of which cause such dislocation to trade, have been comparatively stable for the last year, which should greatly facilitate the lowering of high tariffs.

The Standard of Living

The essential problem, however, remains, and that is how to stimulate consumption by the improvement of purchasing power. Although the standard of living in Europe, with the exception of Russia, is on the whole higher than it was before the war, European trade, in spite of the increase in population, is still about 10 per cent lower. Considering the enormous destruction of wealth caused by the war, and the utter confusion which it introduced into the whole distributive machinery of Europe, the recovery of Europe has been very remarkable. But the farming industry, which be-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1927

Trade Ethics Committee to Peace.....
Boys' Leaders Plan World Program.....
French Rally on Beaumarchais' Appointment.....
Japan's Foreign Way.....
City Planning Laws Are Emphasized.....
League Scans Tariffs' Value in World.....
New York Acts to Clear Air of Unfit Flilers.....
Trade Libraries to Be Helped.....
Sportsmen's Day Plan Campaign.....
Said at the White House.....
Turkish Ambassador Reaches Washington.....
Senate Insurgents' Position Weakened Russia to Open Proceedings of Geneva New Auto Models at Salons.....
Industries' Workmen's Disputations.....
Library Acts to End Duplications.....
No. Designs on Lithuania, Poland.....
Mississippi Relief Continues.....
American Wine Wheat King's Crown.....
Music Clubs Urge to Aid Students.....
World's First Film Festival and Cities Bidding for Convention.....
New York Is World's Industrial Center.....
Mending Shattered Cities Club Work.....
"Wood of Bath" Town Planner.....
Financial

Many Stocks at New Highs.....
New York and Boston Stocks.....
New York Curb Market.....
Cotton and Sales Disappointing.....
New York Stock Bond Market.....
Sports

Missouri Valley Conference Football 16
Boston Garden Directors Named.....
Chess.....
Features

World News Page.....
Women's Enterprises.....
A Girl's Club for Job Girls.....
Theatrical News of the World.....
Educations

The Home Forum.....
"Whatever blesses one blesses all".....
Radio.....
The Sun Dial.....
Sunset Stories.....
In the Ship Lanes.....
Editorials

Letters to the Monitor.....
The Diary of a Political Pilgrim.....
Mirror of the World's Opinion.....
(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Jeremiah Smith Joins
League Financial Group

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Geneva, Nov. 29
JEREMIAH SMITH of Boston, former financial adviser to the Hungarian Government, today took his seat on the League of Nations financial committee to which he has been appointed a member.

He attended today's committee session, at which the members discussed the projected Greek loan for the stabilization of its currency and the settlement of refugees, upon which Charles B. Eddy of Plainfield, N. J., president of the refugee committee, presented a report. The committee also will study a plan of financial reconstruction for Bulgaria based upon a projected foreign loan.

Latin-American Trade Is Found on Better Basis

Institute of International Relations Convenes at Riverside, Calif.

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—The value of international trade as a builder of world friendships held an important place in the opening discussions at the Institute of International Relations here. As the second annual session got under way at the Glenwood Mission Inn with 10 round-table gatherings occupying the morning hours and special luncheon and evening lectures in addition to a full general conference in the afternoon, it became increasingly apparent that the institute has been virtually doubled in scope and membership over its beginning a year ago.

William G. Marvin, international lawyer of New York and San Francisco, pointed out that American trade with Latin America is built on a firm foundation, for international friendship through attaining higher standards of commercial honor, thus increasing the possibilities of trade as well as business efficiency.

Trade With Latin-America

"Our trade with Latin-America is of greater importance than our trade with Europe," Mr. Marvin said, "because we ship manufactured goods to South America, while our trade with Europe is largely in raw commodities, which we buy from them, regardless of where it has to get them, the country from which they may come; but it will buy its manufactured products from its friends and those who understand its needs."

"For these reasons and because of the simplification of tariff nomenclature. Moreover, the governments of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Belgium and Holland have proclaimed their willingness to give practical application to the findings of the Economic Conference in favor of lower tariffs. Fortunately the European exchanges, the fluctuations of which cause such dislocation to trade, have been comparatively stable for the last year, which should greatly facilitate the lowering of high tariffs."

Augments Diplomatic Machinery

Outlining the methods pursued by that group in studying world affairs around the Pacific basin, Dr. Mears declared that it hopes to supplement diplomatic machinery by providing a storehouse of facts concerning Pacific problems which will be at the constant disposal of individual citizens.

Oriental problems of population were presented to the session by Lester H. Bowles, publicist, and a regent of the University of California, who said that relief from present population pressure in Japan can be brought about by industrialization of that country. Under such a program, however, he pointed out, fuel and raw materials, such as the coal and iron found in England and Belgium, are needed. These, while not present in Japan, are found in China, he said, and might be obtained by treaty arrangements.

The Increasing Regard with which the United States is Considered in European Countries

Before the institute by D. P. Miller, assistant United States commercial attaché at Berlin. Many instances of this trend include European celebration of distinctly American holidays such as Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day and adoption of American methods in business and industry.

Rise of Peace Movements

The rise of various peace movements and the complex problems confronting those who strive to bring about better understanding among the nations," formed the substance of a speech delivered by Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College. In 1914, she said, there were upward of 300 international organizations with headquarters in Brussels alone, representing many lines of endeavor, as well as such semi-governmental organizations as the U. S. Postal Union and the International Telegraph Union. Dr. Reinhardt told of the many organizations interested in the establishment of permanent peace which have sprung up since the World War, and detailed some of the methods they are pursuing. "Soon the majority of men will begin to see that they have an invaluable stake in understanding which alone bespeaks intelligent, active peace," she said.

The consular representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Venezuela, Great Britain, Chile, Cuba, Panama, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Sweden, and Switzerland, of new Ford design, extraordinary ac-

FRENCH RELY ON APPOINTMENT OF BEAUMARCAIS

Improvement in Franco-Italian Relations Anticipated—No Serious Differences

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Nov. 29—From authoritative sources The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that exceptional importance is attached to the appointment of Maurice Beaumarchais as Ambassador to Rome, and though it is not disguised that a most difficult task awaits him, it is hoped that early in the new year an amelioration of Franco-Italian relations will be registered. There is diplomatic recognition that owing to a series of events clouds are collecting over the Alps which it is to the interest of all parties to dissipate.

The policy of both countries has perhaps drifted. Now it is time, especially after the conclusion of pacts which have sharpened opposition, that an attempt should be made to remove misunderstandings. There is a definite possibility that the Franco-Spanish conference of Tangier will soon resume with the view of a speedy settlement and if this desire is fulfilled, then M. Beaumarchais will endeavor to make an offer to Italy to play a greater part in the administration of Tangier.

Such a conciliatory step should quickly lead to a franker exchange of views on the other subjects which separate the two countries. At any rate, it is considered that a beginning should be made with Tangier. It would be premature even to suggest that other French concessions are likely. They are not under discussion at the Quai d'Orsay. Nevertheless, though the Italian aspirations of both countries may be formulated in demands which may be formulated in the expense of France, yet it would perhaps prove to be not difficult to create a better atmosphere. Everything possible will, unless further untoward happenings intervene, be done, for it is neither to the advantage of Italy nor France to permit a persistence of sentiments which cannot be described as friendly. Public opinion has been poisoned by polemics. Otherwise it would be seen that prejudices and passions are injurious both to countries and disturbing to the prospects of the peace of Europe. A preliminary study seems to indicate that the chances of success by M. Beaumarchais are higher than generally supposed.

Despite the recent outcries, fundamental differences do not exist. Certainly Italy has ambitions but they could not be satisfied if France and England were opposed and therefore the wiser course is seen to be for these countries to come to a common accord. On the other hand the Quai d'Orsay, with M. Beaumarchais at the helm, may frame a definite Italian policy exactly as it framed the German policy that has had the happiest consequences. Since these remarks represent the opinions which are now entertained in official circles, it is unnecessary to underline their significance.

SOVIET OPPOSITION EXPELLED

By WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH
FROM HALIFAX

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—The Society of Old Bolsheviks has expelled Leon Trotsky, Gregory Zinovjeff, Leo Kameneff and 10 other members be-

Co-operation Way to Real Peace, Declares Publicist From Japan

Yusuke Tsurumi, Tokyo
Lecturer, Sees Era of Friendly Competition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An era of industrial co-operation between America and Japan is envisaged by Yusuke Tsurumi, Tokyo publicist, who has just arrived here to begin a lecture tour in this country.

"It's all very simple, this question of international relationships," Mr. Tsurumi said. "Peace is built upon an amicable economic situation. This is dependent upon a real desire to adjust affairs. And the desire is founded on understanding between peoples."

This definition interprets Mr. Tsurumi's present tour, he said. He characterized it as an effort to bring to both the United States and Japan an increased appreciation of each other. He has lectured extensively throughout both countries, and hopes to awaken in the United States a "response to the keen interest which the Japanese bestow upon interpretations of America."

Says Writers to Blame

"The one greatest trouble in international understanding—this problem of overcoming the barrier of a different language—is, strangely enough, largely due to our writers," Mr. Tsurumi said. "People who write of a foreign land naturally tell of the things that are different from those which their readers know. This is natural. What interest can be promoted in writing of things which are the same?"

"But what is really needed is to stress the similarities of different peoples. From such an understanding springs sympathy of endeavor and the harmony which reflects itself in better international relationships."

"There is really an intense bond of similarity between the Japanese and the Anglo-Saxons. We are both practical people, holding the application of knowledge to be fully as important as the attainment of knowledge. In both peoples there is the same intuitive capacity for coordination of individual lives into a sound and substantial social state.

Sees Friendly Expansion

"Japan, it must be remembered, is not entirely Oriental or Occidental," Mr. Tsurumi continued. "Geographically and intellectually, our insular nation forms a link between America and Asia, which is of primary importance commercially because the future development of markets lies in the East."

"We are rapidly becoming an industrial nation. Pressure of population makes this necessary because we cannot continue to support ourselves solely through agriculture. There is ample room throughout Asia and the Far East for both American and Japanese endeavor."

"Under the law it stands," he said, "it stands out and pay for the land on which a future street should go, regardless of the fact that some of them may not be used for five years, even for 50 years."

Face Many Obstacles

"No locality can lay out, take and pay for all the streets it will ever need. It must lay them out and the owner of the land may not put a building in the street; he must have a series of buildings in it. These buildings may cost \$1,000 each, or they may cost \$1,000,000 each."

"Streets may be laid down and developed with no buildings to add to the cost, or they may be made to zig-zag and avoid any buildings that stand in their way."

"The question is now up to the people. And it should be remembered that we are constantly being forced to correct these zig-zag streets at the cost of millions as against hundreds if the things had been done properly in the first place."

"Every city and town and every region in the country have the problem. That is why it is being studied all over the country, and why Secretary Hoover established a special committee to study it and the draft a standard enabling act, which has recently been sent out."

Based on Nichols' Plan

"This standard act is based on the Massachusetts plan, developed by Philip Nichols of Boston. It gives every protection to the owner of the land, while at the same time making it possible for the community to lay down streets where they should go and protect them from encroachments."

"The Massachusetts plan is, briefly, to authorize a local board of survey or planning to lay out ways where they should go and publish the plan. Thereafter any building erected in the street of a mapped street is at the risk of the builder, as he would secure no compensation when the street is actually constructed and the buildings removed."

Mr. Hartman pointed out the extreme fairness of this plan, in that an owner might enter claim for damages at the time the lines for the street were proposed, and that he might claim additional damages when the street was built, receiving his damages soon as his claims were proved to the satisfaction of a jury.

The plan also provided if an award was made to an owner which the authorities considered unduly heavy, they might abandon the scheme and work out another.

In 1926 the bill was passed in this approximate form by the Massachusetts House and killed in the Senate," he said. "In 1927 it was amended by cutting out the right to abandon a scheme. It was again passed by the House and killed by the Senate."

"The efficiency of the development of our cities and towns and the avoidance of untold millions of future expense depends upon a solution of this problem. The people will have to decide the issue."

Visiting America



YUSUKE TSURUMI
Keystone

BOYS' LEADERS UNITE TO DRAFT WORLD PROGRAM

American Groups Seek to Act as Clearing House for New Activities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Boys and girls of today are better than the children of any preceding generation," was the pronouncement of Judge Benjamin F. Jones of Newark, N. J., president of the International Boys' Work Conference, in the president's address here at the fourth annual session of this association of several hundred business men and professional workers in 50 North American organizations.

The pronouncement of Judge Jones was in harmony with views expressed by men nationally known for their services as leaders in boys' work programs. He was applauded when he announced that an objective of the conference is to become a general clearing house for the progress of all boys' work organizations in the world.

"Our purpose is to make an intensive survey of this great field of human effort and to keep that survey up to date, with information and advice which will be available at all times," he explained. "Each separate organization can function without interference and to the best possible advantage from every standpoint."

Need of Good Example

It is hoped to start this international service without loss of time, he continued, and to make the undertaking permanent under a salaried executive secretary. Since the beginning of its services the conference has had no paid workers associated with it.

Boys and girls of today think more clearly, act more quickly and are guided more strongly by influence than by precept than in previous generations, the president of the conference declared.

The great opportunity for service is to develop the kind of leadership that will inspire young people to follow in the footsteps of those who are striving to be better and who are patterning the way to a higher and better conception of living, he pointed out.

Technical Data Needed

"We must develop special libraries to interest the rubber, textile, oil, steel, and other industries so that we may serve the public in a two-fold capacity; we shall thus offer a comprehensive repository of technical information but shall also interest ourselves in the maintenance of other sources of such technical information so that anyone inquiring for information of us may not waste motion and time in obtaining what is desired."

Adequate Home Environment

"The fathers and mothers of this country must understand the need of leadership along the lines of Christian citizenship, and then, not until then, can a program of unselfish service be fully and satisfactorily developed," Judge Jones continued. "With the right kind of leadership in the manhood of our Nation and with more healthy recreation facilities and with the establishment of a more adequate home life, men

NEW TURKISH ENVOY ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

State Department Ignores Mr. Gerard's Charges Against Ambassador

Special from MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Ahmed Moustah Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador, was met on his arrival here by representatives of the State Department.

The protest of James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, against the exchange of ambassadors between the United States and Turkey, is being ignored. The President has a right to send an Ambassador to any country he chooses and to receive one sent by another country, it is pointed out.

The United States and Turkey broke off diplomatic relations, but were never at war. The United States officially recognized Turkey when Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol became High Commissioner in 1921. After the Lausanne Treaty failed to pass the Senate, the United States and Turkey exchanged notes giving most-favored-nation treatment to American goods imported by Turkey.

Renew Relations

By an exchange of notes last February, the two countries agreed to establish diplomatic and consular relations and Joseph C. Grew was appointed American Ambassador to Turkey. When the name of Ahmed Moustah Bey was proposed by the Turkish Ambassador to the United States, the President announced he had no objection to him.

The State Department further stated, apropos of Mr. Gerard's charges, the country of Armenia does not exist today, having been divided between Turkey and Soviet Russia and no country today recognizes Armenia.

The new Turkish Ambassador has occupied many prominent positions. His first diplomatic service was as Secretary of the Turkish Legation in Stockholm. Afterward he filled, successively, the posts of Assistant Legal Counsellor of the Sublime Porte and Chief of the Duo of Foreign Correspondence at the Grand Vizier; Counsellor General to Budapest; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Turkey at Athens. The Balkan war interrupted his mission and he returned to Constantinople.

Mixed Commission

In 1914 he was appointed first counsellor of the Turkish Government to the Franco-Greek Mixed Commission which convened at Smyrna to conclude an convention on the exchange of populations. During the war he was invested with important missions, being in charge of the situation of the Chinese mission and of the situation of world missions and of the situation of the Chinese mission was directed by Dr. Robert Gowan, professor of Oriental studies at the University of Washington. Other round-table groups and their leaders were:

The Balkans, under Dr. Andrew M. Brodie of the Near East College Association; world markets and world understanding, under Dr. Mearns; the Lausanne Conference on Faith and Order, under Dr. John S. Nollen, dean of Grinnell College and a visiting professor at Pomona College.

SOUTH AMERICANS FORM PEACE CLUB

Students of University of Pennsylvania Organize

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A South American students' club has been formed at the University of Pennsylvania under the auspices of the director of the International Students House and is headed by Fernando Cabrera, recent appointee to the Council of the Institute of International Relations in New York City, as acting president.

The expressed endeavor of the new organization is "to offer the generous hand of friendship to all the peoples of the earth, convinced that if it is really true that order and internal peace repose on the truth that hatred is barren and that only love is fertile, this truth acquires the character and firmness of a dogma in international relations. 'Love alone is the creative force.'

ETHICS IN TRADE HELD ESSENTIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

comprising the greater part of the consular corps stationed at Los Angeles, are guests of Frank A. Miller, master of Glenwood Mission Inn, and of the institute at a dinner and evening meeting.

Round table discussions furnished members of the institute an opportunity to delve into some of the more specialized subjects of international affairs. A group formed to study international debts under the leadership of Dr. Frank A. Magruder, professor of political science at Oregon State College, discussed possible reduction of allied debts.

Monroe Doctrine Discussed

The sentiment of a round table on Pan-American relations under Dean David Duncan, professor of history and political science at Denver University, was divided upon the wisdom of retaining the Monroe Doctrine. Limitation of armaments was studied by another group led by J. Eugene Harley, professor of political science at the University of Southern California, while Mr. Harley and Dr. Charles E. Martin, dean of the faculty of social science, University of Washington, and director of the institute, conducted a round-table on the League of Nations.

The basis of race relations was studied by a group under George M. Day, professor of economics and sociology at Occidental College. George Gleason, president of the Council on International Relations of Los Angeles, conducted a study of the situation of world missions and of the situation of the Chinese mission was directed by Dr. Robert Gowan, professor of Oriental studies at the University of Washington. Other round-table groups and their leaders were:

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OPENING WEDGE SEEN FOR AMERICAN TRADE

By WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

MOSCOW, Nov. 29—The new head of the Soviet concessions committee, Mr. Krandoff, has declared that the contract signed with the American contractor, Percival Farquhar, for the re-equipment of the huge steel plant at Maceffin, in the Donets basin, may serve as an opening wedge for American contracts for refining and building work on a number of south Russian factories, railroads and ports if the capital is made available.

Under the contract for the Maceffin factory, Mr. Farquhar agrees to extend a credit of \$40,000,000 over a period of six years for the purchase of machinery and equipment and this credit may be prolonged to 20 years by mutual agreement.



Policy of Senate Democrats Weakens Insurgents' Position

Decision to Put Sole Responsibility on Republicans Changes Basis of Control—Early Action Expected on Enactment of Deficiency Appropriation Bill

Special to MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Democrats are determined to place the full responsibility of the management of the session of Congress which convenes Dec. 5 upon the Republican Administration. In the House the Republican majority, including western progressives, is decisive enough to give the Democrats no concern about Republican control. In the Senate, however, the alignment is so close as to make it a touch-and-go matter.

The upper house will number 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats, and 1 Farmer-Labor. But, although the Republicans appear to command by a vote of 1, as a matter of fact they are in the minority by at least 11. This is due to two factors: a group of nine western progressives, and the contests that have been raised against the seating of two other Republicans, William S. Vare, Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, and Frank L. Smith, Senator-elect from Illinois.

Progressives' Action Forecast

It is taken for a certainty in political quarters that the progressives, after perhaps some public pronouncements, mainly for "home consumption," will line up with their more regular party colleagues and vote for the Republican organization. This does not mean, however, that they will not attempt some bargaining for their support.

The decision of the Democrats to keep funds off, has weakened, however, the progressives' position. If the Democrats were putting up a contest, the progressives could drive a much more advantageous deal with the Republican leaders. But as the situation has developed, they will have to ease up on their demands.

Also, the progressives have committee chairmanships at stake, three of their number already holding chairmanships of important committees and two others being in line for such places. These items handicap their claims considerably.

Republican leaders are not taking any chances, however. They are making every effort to meet the "reasonable" wishes of the individual members and the group.

Republican Caucus Called

If Mr. Vare and Mr. Smith are not admitted, then the Republicans in the minority, until their places are filled, both coming from Republican-controlled states their successors would be Republicans.

A Republican caucus has been called for Friday morning. Several Progressives, among them Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, have intimated that they

would not attend.

This does not mean, however,

the others will oppose the Republican organization.

Mr. La Follette takes the position that he does not "want to be bound," although indicating that he expects to vote with his party on organization.

Legislative Program Planned

The House leaders are looking to, to keep the legislative mill for the session constantly in motion. This does not mean that there will be no

debates. One of the issues, on which no one has any idea, is what action will be taken, but which will come in for extended argument from the opening of the closing day of the session, will be the wet and dry issue. Many other subjects will be discussed and debated, some perhaps extending over days, but the House will be kept on a definite schedule of legislative work, as it has been in the past.

For the opening weeks of the new session, it will be the House which will be engaged in legislative work. House leaders of both parties desire to enact by the Christmas holiday the new revenue bill, the \$100,000,000 deficiency appropriation measure which the Senate failed to pass last session, and the alien property liquidation bill. It is of significant importance that House leaders are of the unanimous view that while there will be much political activity during the session, particularly in the Senate, that legislation dealing with most of the major issues facing Congress will be enacted.

LEAGUE SCANS TARIFFS' VALUE

(Continued from Page 1)

for the war added so greatly to the prosperity of Europe by its purchasing power, is in very depressed state, due to the fact that the farmers are faced with higher costs for machinery and lower prices for their products. The coal, steel and iron and textile industries are also depressed, owing to the fact that they are producing more than is being consumed.

But better methods of business are creating an increased demand for European goods in other continents, and this is particularly noticeable in Germany, where unemployment is greatly diminished. Germany is learning the advantage of reparation, and is using the basic industries as a means of reducing prices, but the difficulty in Germany, as in other countries, is to raise wages to a level which will increase the purchasing power of the masses. And this, of course, is partly due to the burden of reparation and war debts.

Apart from that, all these economic problems come back to the tariff question and the obstructions to trade which have been invented since the war. With 27 different customs unions in Europe, and the desire of many of the smaller states to protect the manufacture of finished articles for which their industries are not adapted, it is not surprising that the advantage of better methods of production should have been discounted. Europe has yet to learn that a country cannot hope to prosper behind high tariff walls unless it has natural resources in abundance and a wide area containing a large population over which to trade. Even then no nation can live entirely to itself, as the Russians are beginning to discover.

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HIGH STANDARDS WILL BE UPHELD BY CONSUMERS

National League to Oppose Efforts to Lower Labor and Education Levels

Special to MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two national committees, one to arouse public sentiment against the education and child labor program of the National Association of Manufacturers and the other to work in state legislatures against the lowering and for the raising of existing education and labor standards, will be formed as the result of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Consumers' League.

Reports of state work were presented, including the Massachusetts bakery and restaurant inspection and the New York "beauty parlor" investigation. Ohio representatives reported a movement to have state laws intended to prevent children from being employed on so-called "dangerous occupations."

Delaware delegates called attention to the low pay of women employed in the canning factories of that state, and western Pennsylvania delegates reported a campaign to eliminate "under age" boys from street trades.

A feature of the convention was the dinner at which the education and child labor program of the National

Consumers' League was discussed.

The organization went on record as favoring double and triple compensation for miners "injured while illegally employed."

The 48-hour day and prohibition of night work for women, a federal investigation leading toward the establishment of a federal free employ-

ment service to co-ordinate existing state agencies, minimum wage for workers and a meeting to be called by the Bureau of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce in the interest of grading textiles.

Dr. John R. Commons was re-elected president and Mrs. Florence Kelley was again chosen general secretary.

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COURT DENIES GERMAN CLAIM IN NITRATE CASE

Reich Request for Interim Payment of 30,000,000 Reichsmarks Refused

By WIRELESS VIA TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

THE HAGUE, Nov. 29—The World Court has decided not to give effect to the request of Germany for an immediate interim payment of 30,000,000 Reichsmarks as a measure of protection in the famous German-Polish Upper Silesian nitrate factory.

The question of indemnity, therefore, is still pending, and the Court will have to deal with it at its session next year.

Germany, meanwhile, has asked the court to indicate forthwith a measure of interim protection, according to article 41 of the court's statute, on the ground that unless immediate payment is made the amount of injury and consequent damages would considerably increase.

The court, in refusing, held that the request could not be regarded as relating to protection, but rather as designed to obtain an interim judgment in favor of part of the claims.

Poland's claim that it lacked jurisdiction. Judgment No. 7 set forth that Poland's attitude toward the owners of the factory had not been in conformity with the Geneva convention. Negotiations thereupon began between Germany and Poland to fix the indemnity to be paid by Poland and arrange the methods of payment.

Indemnity Is Fixed

This proving impossible, the Court was asked also to settle this, which it did, fixing the indemnity at more than 100,000,000 Reichsmarks, and laying down the method of payment.

In Judgment No. 8 the Court did not only decide the question of jurisdiction, but on July 26 it also reserved the new suit brought by Germany for judgment on the case's merits.

The question of indemnity, therefore, is still pending, and the Court will have to deal with it at its session next year.

Germany, meanwhile, has asked the court to indicate forthwith a measure of interim protection, according to article 41 of the court's statute, on the ground that unless immediate payment is made the amount of injury and consequent damages would considerably increase.

The court, in refusing, held that the request could not be regarded as relating to protection, but rather as designed to obtain an interim judgment in favor of part of the claims.

German Case Stated

Professor Rabel of Berlin University and Professor Ehrlich of Lwow University were sworn in as additional ad hoc judges, as the parties have no representation on the tribunal.

Professor Kaufman of Berlin is acting as German agent, while Mr. Sobolowski represents the Polish interests.

The hearings commenced with Professor Kaufman's exposition of the German standpoint. On May 25, 1925, the German Government filed an application asking the court to decide that Poland, by taking possession of the factory at Chorzow, acted contrary to certain provisions of the Geneva convention of 1922 concerning Upper Silesia.

The court in judgment No. 6 delivered on Aug. 23, 1925, disapproved

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Said at the White House

Special to MONITOR BUREAU

Washington—President and Mrs. Coolidge will entertain the members of the Republican National Committee when it meets here next week and the President will at that time make some remarks on matters which he now has under consideration.

The President regrets that his annual message to Congress, now complete, couldn't be made shorter. It was disclosed that the message would be about as long as that of a year ago. Mr. Coolidge had hoped he could do better this time but when he found how many problems deserved mention, his traditional preference for brevity had to give way. He does not regard the lapse as a precedent.

Conjecture ranges all the way from a flat refusal to accept the nomination to a declaration that he will abide by the wishes of the people. No one expects that he will declare himself an open candidate. That he will make this message to the public is evident from his manner of announcing it.

♦ ♦ ♦

The President regretted that his annual message to Congress, now complete, couldn't be made shorter. It was disclosed that the message would be about as long as that of a year ago. Mr. Coolidge had hoped he could do better this time but when he found how many problems deserved mention, his traditional preference for brevity had to give way. He does not regard the lapse as a precedent.

Conjecture ranges all the way from a flat refusal

NO DESIGNS ON LITHUANIA, POLAND STATES

Circular Note Sent to Powers—Germans to Negotiate Trade Treaty With Poles

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Polish Ambassador handed a circular note, similar to that forwarded to other powers, to the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, yesterday.

The salient point contained therein is expressed as follows: "The Polish Government declares that it entertains no intentions whatsoever against the political independence and territorial inviolability of the Lithuanian republic and has only one aim, namely, in a peaceful spirit to enter into normal neighborly relations with Lithuania."

The German Government does not propose to reply to the note, as the question of Polish-Lithuanian relations is coming up before the League next week, and Germany is preserving a strictly-neutral attitude.

The Cabinet has appointed the former Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Herr Hermes, to conduct the forthcoming negotiations for a commercial treaty with Poland.

Lithuania's Case to Come Before the League Council

KOVNO, Lithuania, Nov. 29 (AP)—Augustine Waldemarus, Lithuanian Premier, is preparing to journey to Geneva to submit Lithuania's case against Poland, to the League of Nations. He will reach Geneva Dec. 5, when the Lithuanian-Polish question comes before the Council.

"We are faced by a situation so difficult and representing such widely divergent viewpoints," he informed the Associated Press correspondent, "that it almost precludes the possibility of a complete solution, but we hope to find some basis from which it will be possible to proceed step by step."

To the correspondent he complained bitterly of what he termed "intimidatory and provocative actions" by Poland on the present line of demarcation, which, he said, no Lithuanian today will dignify by the name of frontier.

His negotiations with the different parties to form a coalition government, the Premier said, were still proceeding, not so quickly as he wished, but still they were making progress. He scouted all rumors of his impending resignation and refused to believe that Poland intended to precipitate a conflict before

December 5, so as to place the League of Nations before an accomplished fact. The Soviet note to Poland, in which Russia warned that country not to interfere in Lithuania, had been timely, he thought, and plainly and significantly worded.

Repudiates Aggressive Aims

By WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH
FROM HALIFAX

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—The Polish Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow, Mr. Zelezinsky, has communicated to the Soviet Foreign Office the text of the note in which the Polish Government repudiates any aggressive designs against Lithuanian sovereignty and independence. The note simultaneously expresses the conviction that the "governments and civilised opinion of the world" will share the Polish attitude that the Lithuanian proclamation of a state of war against Poland in connection with Vilna cannot continue.

Pravda interprets the Polish note as primarily a demand for the Lithuanian renunciation of Vilna, and comments: "If the state of war is declared ended, this does not mean that the Vilna conflict is solved. We never proclaimed a state of war with Rumania, but we did not recognize and do not recognize the seizure of Bessarabia."

**PEACE THREATENED
BY ITALY IS ASSERTED**

Jugoslavian Press Says War Idea Inspires Latest Treaty

By WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH
FROM HALIFAX

BELGRADE, Nov. 29—Three days after the publication of the last Albano-Italian treaty, the attitude of Jugoslavia can be more clearly seen. Official circles sense no great change in the situation because the Tirana pact had already established an Italian protectorate over Albania and had also a military convention as a secret clause. The only difference is that now Italy publicly announces the protectorate and the military convention and that the later pact is to last a period longer than 20 years.

This is interpreted here as striking a grave blow at the prestige of the League which it is hoped the signature of the Jugoslavian Government will not ignore. Before the signature the Jugoslavian Government warned the Albanian Government in its own interest that the pact would destroy its independence. The Jugoslavian press, while distinctly moderate in tone, accuses Italy of threatening the peace of Europe and affirms that according to Article 4 it is not only a defensive but an offensive alliance. The Daily Vreme writes that the idea of peace inspired the earlier post-war treaties, but the idea of war has inspired the latest pact between Italy and Albania.

To the correspondent he complained bitterly of what he termed "intimidatory and provocative actions" by Poland on the present line of demarcation, which, he said, no Lithuanian today will dignify by the name of frontier.

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Christmas Card Chosen by King George



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Considerable Interest Attaches Each Year to the British Royal Family's Selection of Christmas Cards. This Year King George's Choice is Entitled "Britannia Leads." It Reproduces a Painting by Bernard Gribble.

A wet sheet and a flowing sea.
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the gallant sailing sail,
And bends the gallant mast.

—Allan Cunningham.

RUSSIA TO OPEN PROCEEDINGS AT GENEVA PARLEY

**Soviets to Be Invited to
Explain Their Disarmament Proposals**

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Nov. 29.—The agenda of the preliminary disarmament commission which includes an examination of the last resolutions of the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations on the question of disarmament will afford an opportunity for general discussion, and after Journeer London, the president, has made his speech tomorrow the Soviet delegation will be invited to bring forward its proposal. Maxim Litvinoff will make a long speech explaining the Soviet's scheme for general disarmament and pacts of nonaggression for the outlawing of war.

The debate is likely to be lively one, for the other delegations have no idea of allowing the Russians to ride off with the prestige of being the only country that is really sincere in its desire for disarmament, and the Soviet delegation is likely to be sharply reminded that it hardly becomes them to recommend a general scheme of disarmament when their government is based on force, and they are constantly advocating the overthrow of the social system of the rest of Europe by revolutionary methods.

If Mr. Litvinoff tries to throw the responsibility for the present high scale of armaments on the rest of the world Russia is likely to be bluntly told it must alter its methods before it can expect other nations to accept its advice to disarm. Nevertheless the Russians, although they have been warned what sort of reception their proposal is likely to receive, are determined to proceed with it and appear sincerely to believe that their method is the only one that can bring permanent peace and security to the nations.

In the meantime efforts are being made to "queer their pitch" by the suggestion that they are trying to get into trouble in Lithuania with the idea of provoking a contest between Poland and Lithuania. There is no foundation for this suspicion, it is declared; on the contrary, there is no doubt that Russia is most anxious to avoid trouble on its borders and is doing its best both at Kovno and Warsaw to preserve peace.

Hugh Wilson, Mr. Gordon and the rest of the American delegation have arrived in Geneva and Mr. Wilson will state the views of the United States Government in regard to security to the committee in the course of the debate. The American delegation maintains complete reserve as to the attitude the United States will take up, but it is not believed for the reasons already stated that America will appoint an able representative on the Security Committee.

**WESTERN CANADA
TO HAVE AIR SERVICE**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The first aerial passenger and freight system in Western Canada will be established here soon to provide a triangular service between Victoria, Vancouver, and Seattle. Sixteen-passenger planes will be operated by the British Columbia Airways, Limited, a concern incorporated by Victoria men to undertake the scheme. It is planned to establish a daily service between the three cities early next spring in competition with present steamship services.

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against the United States, except where especially authorized by statute and directed by the court.

Work Finds Appreciation

The increasing appreciation of the work of the division of trade practice conferences, the report says, was indicated during the year by the action of the California Legislature in making trade practice conference rules enforceable under the laws of that State, and in the action of the United States Chamber of Commerce in urging the formation of joint trade relations committees in every branch of trade to seek out and define trade abuses and to co-operate with the Federal Trade Commission in seeking their elimination.

The fundamental work of the commission, it is pointed out, is the elimination of unfair practices in commercial competition, permitting an industry to make its own rules of business conduct in co-operation with the commission. According to the recently adopted practice, a prospective respondent is permitted to have a hearing before the Board of Review prior to the issuance of a complaint.

Paving Way For Correction

Another measure adopted is that of permitting certain minor cases to be settled by stipulation; that is, a firm accused of unfair practices will agree to discontinue them, in which case no formal complaint is issued. The result of the stipulation proceedings are made public in an informal manner, the names of the individuals or companies being withheld.

This does not result in a cessation of statutory proceedings by complaint but it has enabled the commission to cover much ground in public interest with effectiveness and by a substantial saving in the expenditure of time and money, it is stated.

During the year the commission has designated a representative to co-operate with the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, exchanging information concerning investigations, to the end that duplication may be avoided.

The commission recommends that legislation be enacted to provide that suits to which the Federal Trade Commission is a party be regarded, for the purpose of taxing court costs, as suits brought by or against the United States. The reason for this is that the Supreme Court has held that no costs shall be allowed for or

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Interesting gifts, practical gifts, charming gifts—from everywhere—grouped together for the convenience of the hurrying shopper!

Occupying the Millinery Salon, on the Second Floor, during the shopping season, the gift shop is easily accessible. As an additional service, ribbon, boxes, paper, stamps—and mailing information, will be available.

Put the new Shepard gift shop first on your list—and save yourself time and inconvenience during the next few weeks before Christmas.

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Just When All Thoughts Turn to Gift-Buying

**A Most Enchanting
Presentation of**

**Mallinson's
The New Silks**

A dress length for a Christmas gift will surely be prized by the fortunate recipient

Printed Pussy Willow, a yard \$4.95
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WHEAT KING'S CROWN IS WON BY AMERICAN

Montana Man Gives Credit to Irrigation—Canada Close Second

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Wheat raised on land homesteaded 27 years ago won for C. Edson Smith of Corvallis, Mont., the international wheat championship at the hay and grain show here. This is one of the few times this chief of wheat honors has been brought to the United States. Canada has held the "wheat king's" crown six out of the nine times it has been conferred.

Even this year the contest was a close one, Herman Trelle, of the Peace River Valley in northern Alberta, last year's "wheat king," winning the reserve championship. Greater uniformity of grain captured the title for the Montana farmer, said the judges.

A tall figure in a wide-brimmed hat, Mr. Smith was a picturesque winner. "A humble dirt farmer," he described himself. His farm in the Bitter Root Valley, where he raised the prize-winning cereal, is not one of the great wheat farms famed for bigness. He estimates that he has less than 100 acres planted in wheat, devoting the remainder to stock, poultry and potatoes which he grows for seed. His children number a round dozen and they too take an interest in raising championship grain.

Credit Given to Irrigation

For three years past Mr. Smith has won class honors for hard red winter wheat. It was a sample of such which carried the sweepstakes for him this year, the first time a championship had ever been won by this variety at the chief grain show of the continent.

Mr. Smith credits irrigation farming with much of his success. Ability to regulate the amount of moisture he holds, is a great aid to the wheat grower who is thereby freed from the whims of weather.

Judges spoke with high praise, not only of the winning sample, but of the blue ribbon winners in other classes. Canada won 22 out of a possible 35 in hard red spring wheat.

William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, paused on his tour of the exposition to commend the educational character of the exhibits and the quality of the boys and girls' club work. A display of carloads of sheep came in for especial praise from the secretary.

"Whatever you say of this show you can't overdo it," he commented.

Boy winners in contests put on for encouragement of youthful farmers were announced. A pair of lambs exhibited by a 14-year-old boy won honors in the junior feeding contest, the first. Boys started with a few head of sheep, earned enough from them to buy pure bred lambs and now owns, with a brother too small to be eligible for contests, 35 Shropshire ewes.

Boys Jubilant Over Awards

Clifford Johnson, a high school boy of Elkhorn, Ia., won the championship in the junior feeding contest with his calf, "Corcoran." Twelve-year-old Tim Pierce, of Creston, Ill., took the reserve championship with "Black Bun." Many other youngsters were made jubilant by awards in special classes.

Arrival of over 1200 boys and girls, members of national 4-H Clubs from all parts of the United States, lent color to the great farm gathering. State banners and farm bands marked the groups as they marched four abreast through the long aisles lined with prize stock. Occasionally a state song burst forth spontaneously.

Iowa is distinguished by heading the list in the collegiate livestock judging contest, in which 21 colleges of the United States and Canada competed. T. Besh, an Iowa college boy, ranked highest for individual honors in livestock judging for all classes.

North Carolina's Agricultural College took first honors in crop judging, with Kansas and Iowa following. A student in the Kansas State Agricultural College won the highest individual honors in this field.

Live-Stock Industry Sound in Southwest, Says Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SANTA FE, N. M.—The live-stock industry of the Southwest is sound today following several years of uncertainty, concludes the War Finance Board, which has operated a federal loan company here since the end of the war.

L. A. Hughes, chairman of the board, stated that in spite of the so-called uncertainty of lending money

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as Manager of this branch. In so doing we have placed at the disposal of those interested in Fuel Oil Heating an engineer long recognized by New Englanders as an authority on the solution of oil heating problems.

Mr. Johnson's advice is yours for the asking and does not entail any obligation.

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Relief Work Still Necessary in Lower Mississippi Valley

Food Being Supplied for 18,000 in Flooded Zones, but Transformation Has Been Wrought by Reconstruction—Partial Crops Help in Some Sections

By A. STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A remarkable transformation has been wrought in the flood-swept lower Mississippi River Valley, through the reconstruction program made possible by the bountiful gifts of the Nation. Yet more than 18,000 people still are under necessity of accepting daily food supplies from relief workers and it is learned from officials, conditions require carrying on relief and rehabilitation activities through the winter months.

The motorist passing through the inundated sections of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas is greeted by many evidences of the splendid reconstruction work. On all sides are seen homes and cabins and buildings repaired. Now and then a freshly painted building looks across the landscape in sharp contrast to the majority, which plainly show the high water mark above second story windows. While outward conditions generally appear bright, one is warned against accepting the evidences of prosperity along the now passable main motor routes as indicative of conditions in less accessible sections.

Snow-white fields of cotton surround the visitor as he travels over the great delta formed by the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers. Picturesque groups of Negroes with their broad hats and many-colored garments, as they gather the harvest, herds graze in the pastures. All seems peaceful and normal. It is hard to believe that so short time ago these very plantations were many feet beneath the waters.

Commissions already, or about to be established should act with some unity to meet the problems affecting all, he declares.

Funds needed to carry on the work, he believes, must come either from private endowment, with an annual sum equal at least to the interest from \$500,000, or from the Federal Government.

PREDICTS 50 OCEAN FLIGHTS IN 1928

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—At least 50 overseas airplane flights next summer is predicted by Glen L. Martin, airplane manufacturer and director of the National Aeronautical Association.

"Inquiries received by the government meteorological department and other branches affecting aviation indicate a very healthy interest in aviation," he said. "These flights will likely be more successful than the ones of the last year, as greater preparations are being made by the fliers and their backers. That is a hopeful sign. Many pilots are getting set right now."

Interest of European flyers in the \$25,000 prize offered by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce for the first Paris to Cleveland non-stop flight is high, Mr. Martin said. The offer is good until Sept. 1, 1928.

SOUTH-EATING STRAWBERRIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Asheville folk ate shortcake with their turkey dinner instead of pumpkin pie Thanksgiving, for strawberries, home grown, are on sale here. "The strawberry woman of Leicester," Mrs. J. A. Cole, has been gathering a second crop for three weeks.

THE STORE FOR MEN

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The Spectator

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The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

THE CITY OF HAMILTON—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of the West, is the unique and important center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

Partial crops of vegetables, peas, soy beans and corn were raised in northern Louisiana, with half a crop of cotton in some places, reports Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration.

To Keep Headquarters Open

The Red Cross headquarters in New Orleans will remain open through the winter, according to T. J. McCarty, reconstruction officer. He reports that 15,000 people in this State continue to receive food from

Red Cross officials report rehabilitation work largely completed in Mississippi and Arkansas. In Louisiana it is still being carried out. The flood waters descended on this State much later than upon those farther north. When the waters left, first reconstruction efforts were to plant crops. Approximately 250,000 acres were planted in Louisiana with aid of the Red Cross and have produced chiefly feed for cattle. While these crops were only of temporary value, they have provided a little cash for some planters.

Partial crops of vegetables, peas, soy beans and corn were raised in northern Louisiana, with half a crop of cotton in some places, reports Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration.

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IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE NEW FORD CAR

*Complete details of the new model
will be available this FRIDAY
in this city*

FRIDAY of this week will unquestionably be one of the most important days in the entire life of the automobile industry. On that day, complete details of the new Ford will be available in this city.

You will be surprised when you get the facts about the new Ford car, for you never have dreamed that such a really fine car could be produced at a low price. As Henry Ford himself says—

"The new Ford car embodies the best results of our experience in making 15,000,000 automobiles. We consider it our most important contribution thus far to the progress of the motor industry, to the prosperity of the country, and to the daily welfare of millions of people."

The new Ford car is distinctly a new and modern car, designed to meet new and modern conditions. It is more than a new automobile. It is the advanced expression of a wholly new idea in modern, economical transportation.

An entirely new car in every respect

The minute you see it—ride in it—you will realize that it is not a mere refinement of the former model T Ford, but a new car from radiator cap to rear axle! Many features of it are exclusive Ford developments. Some are wholly new in automobile practice. There is nothing quite like it in quality and price.

The new Ford car has unusual beauty of line and color. . . . It has

The new Ford car has exceptional beauty of line and color. It is, in every respect, a new and modern car, designed and created to meet modern conditions.

a 40-horse-power engine. . . . It will do 55 and 60 miles an hour with ease and has actually run 65 miles an hour on road tests. . . . It is quiet and smooth-running at all speeds.

. . . It is remarkably quick on the get-away. . . . It has specially designed mechanical four-wheel brakes. . . . It has hydraulic shock absorbers. . . . It has a standard, selective gear shift. . . . It is quick and easy to handle in traffic and steady and sure on the open road. . . . It runs 20 to 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline, depending on your speed. . . . And it has the stamina and reliability that you need for mile-after-mile and year-after-year service.

The new Ford car will sell at a surprisingly low price

When you think of such features as these, you think instinctively of a car costing much more than the new Ford. The low price is as unusual as the appearance and performance of the car itself.

The low prices of the six body types are undoubtedly lower than you thought they would be when you first heard that Ford was making a new car. They are, in fact, lower than we thought they could possibly be when we started to make this car.

We determined to bring new comfort, beauty, speed, safety, economy and reliability within reach of everybody who drives a car, and then forced ourselves to find ways to make the low prices possible.

The new Ford car is the result of years of careful planning. Every part of it has been tested and retested in actual practice. There is no guessing as to whether it will be a successful model. It has to be. There is no



*The new Ford
has unusual speed and power.
It will do 55 and 60 miles an
hour with ease and has run 65
miles an hour on road tests.*

way it can escape being so, for it is the sum total of all we have learned about motor car building in the lifetime of the Ford business.

Some of the features of the new Ford car

In this connection we call your particular attention to the new engine; the new pump, splash and gravity oil system; the multiple dry-disc clutch; the new pump and thermo-syphon cooling system; the new battery, coil and distributor ignition; the low center of gravity and minimum unsprung weight which combine with the hydraulic shock absorbers to make the new Ford such an easy-riding car; the irreversible steering gear, with the column and the housing of the steering gear mechanism welded into a single all-steel unit; the seamless, all-steel torque tube; the new one-piece, welded, steel-spoke wheels; the three-quarters-floating rear axle in a forged-steel housing of exceptional strength; the theft-proof coincidental lock; and the aluminum pistons which were selected after many tests because of their light weight and heat-conducting qualities.

Steel forgings are used throughout

"The new Ford car embodies the best results of our experience in making 15,000,000 automobiles. We consider it our most important contribution thus far to the progress of the motor industry, to the prosperity of the country, and to the daily welfare of millions of people."

Henry Ford

except, of course, for the engine castings. More steel forgings, in fact, are used in the new Ford than in almost any other car, regardless of price.

WE ARE able to sell this new Ford car at a low price because we have found new ways to give you greater value without a great increase in our own costs. Because we own our own ore mines, coal mines and timber lands and the source of most of our raw materials. Because we make virtually every part used in the new Ford car. Because it is the Ford policy to make a small profit on a large number of cars, rather than a large profit on a small number of cars.

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No other manufacturer can possibly duplicate the new Ford car at the Ford price because no other manufacturer does business the way we do. The public made this business possible. We believe we should share our profits with the public by continually giving greater and greater value for the money.

There are good and substantial reasons, therefore, why the new Ford car is the most unusual value ever offered in a low-price car.

By all means, learn about the new Ford on Friday when it is officially announced in this city. You will know then that there is nothing quite like it anywhere in quality and price.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

WOMEN DEMAND VIGOROUS STAND FOR PROHIBITION

Politicians' Aid Needed, Mrs. Peabody Says—Mr. Borah Criticizes Nullification

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—"When it is proposed to graft upon our constitutional system deliberately the doctrine of nullification, to get rid of a law, the question arises as to whether or not we are really an independent, self-governing community," said William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, speaking at a prohibition meeting in Woolsey Hall, Yale University, here.

Senator Borah was the chief speaker on a program which in-

Music Clubs Urged to Aid Students to Obtain Wider Hearing of Works

Chicago Associate of Theodore Thomas Orchestra Says America Potentially Ranks High in Musical History of World—Wants English Opera

W. L. Tomlins, long associated with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago, urged members of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs in Boston to concentrate effort upon assisting young American music students to attain recognition in concert and opera and to encourage American composers by providing wider hearings for their works.

Potentially, Mr. Tomlins believed, the United States is singularly qualified to achieve a high place in the musical record of the world; he advised that programs be made up of selections, that operas be given in English, and emphasized the need of state, district and national contests for young professional musicians under the auspices of the Federations of Music Clubs as a constructive measure toward a better understanding throughout the world of what the

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Lakeside 5280

SYNTHETIC
LORONTOWET WASH LAUNDRY
ESTABLISHED

175 Ossington Avenue, Toronto

cluded talks by Maj. Chester P. Mills, of New York, former Federal Prohibition Administrator of the Second District, comprising New York and Connecticut, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston, Mass., general Chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

Major Mills described some of the difficulties with which he met in his enforcement work because of the activities of politicians.

Mrs. Peabody said "what women want" is the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment, which most closely affects the home, woman's chief interest. They sternly demand fidelity on the part of the politicians to their obligations in this matter, she said.

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding Connecticut United States senators, endorse only such candidates for the federal judgeship in Connecticut "as are learned in the law, possess the judicial temperament, are of universally recognized probity and have not been actively associated with the organization work of any political party."

Girl's Rise in 4-H Club Work Started With Skillful Mending

Wins Leadership Trophy by Outstanding Service to Community—Boy Winner Distinguished by Enlisting Others in Various Projects on Farm Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Ability to make a good patch and a desire to help her country mend its torn garments started a young Arizona girl on a career of club leadership three years ago. Today, as a result, she is acclaimed the outstanding girl leader among the National 4-H Clubs of the United States, winner of the Moses leadership trophy for girls.

She is Caroline Eyring of Pluma, Ariz. The boy's leadership trophy was given to Alex Cruikshank of McMinnville, Ore.

Caroline began her career by enlisting poor and neglected girls as members of her club. "I knew they were the ones who needed help," she explained in a letter telling of her work.

"Because my girls and the mothers in the community have much mending and patching to do," she continued, "I trained a team which gave several public demonstrations of the mending patch.

Mothers Appreciate Work

"My girl can now sew better than I sew," said one mother of eight.

"I never had chance to learn," she told me. How well this mother appreciated club work I realized when I learned that she had walked two miles to purchase material for her daughter's work with money she had earned washing."

Then the club girls gave demonstrations of the "overhand patch" and the "bound buttonhole" for the benefit of mothers. "Over 100 mothers found just what they wanted," wrote Caroline.

The young woman's leadership work was interrupted during the school year of 1927 when she took advantage of a scholarship given her by the State Bankers' Association. While she attended the State University, her sister carried on her club activities. She returned this year to find the community eager for club work.

Formerly they had been opposed to it, she said, because they thought it duplicated church activities. "I was the proudest girl imaginable," she wrote, "when I realized the community now appreciated the club.

For the first year since 1922 I had the boys interested. A mother of a boy belonging to a poultry club said:

"I can't tell you what his work in the club has meant to me. For one thing it has kept my boy from the reform school."

Caroline is now county project leader, with 23 clubs and 222 boys and girls to lead.

Boy Wins Many Honors

Alex Cruikshank, the boy trophy winner, figures that he has won \$2408 in prize money as a result of club activity besides four trips, a medal and a watch. But his real distinction lies in his success in helping other boys to become active in club work. The first year he was community leader for his club only one member owned pure-bred live stock. Now over 50 boys have pure breeds. The first year only a few exhibited at the county fair. The third year the club exhibited 100 per cent, winning 29 out of 33 possible first places. Their projects include gardening, sheep, goat, and poultry raising.

Iowa farm girls under direction of Miss Josephine Arquist again proved their skill as home-makers by winning first place in sewing.

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To H. M. Government
To India Government

THE "LANCASHIRE" DESSERT APPLE PEELER

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MARCH ST. WORKS, ROCHDALE, ENG.

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Theatrical News of the World

Universal Dramatic Values

II—Benevolence

By E. C. SHERBURNE

IT HAS been my privilege to discuss with many workers in the theater—players, play producers, and dramatists—the fundamentals of dramatic effect of an acted play upon an audience. Often, when the discussion went deep enough, these makers of stage entertainment have dwelt upon benevolence as a universal dramatic value. With many of these artists—particularly those who might be called purely of the theater in their viewpoint—there was little tendency to delve into the reasons for this universality of appeal. They knew by experience that an unselfish action strikes instantly a general responsive chord in an audience at a play, and built their effects upon this human fact.

Those who make this unphilosophizing use of unselfishness are generally the players. The very nature of their work makes it unnecessary for them to bring into the theater the sort of self-consciousness that often must be applied to the dramatists' and producers' problems of writing and "realizing" a play. Indeed, self-consciousness is a valuable aid in interpreting a rôle. Many playgoers suspect correctly that George Arliss puts an enormous amount of analysis into the preparation of each of his parts. Yet Margaret St. John told me that in one of the big scenes she acted with Arliss for many months in "Disraeli" that he carried the big moment so far into the province of pure imaginative characterization that he was astonished, and at first incredulous, when at last she reluctantly told him that she looked forward nightly to that scene with dread.

For two hours Henry Miller talked to me on one occasion of the universal dramatic value of benevolence. Most of that time we leaned toward each other over a table littered with the remains of our luncheon. Again and again the distracted waiter returned with a hope of removing the dishes and tableware during a lull in the talk. Again and again that waiter made a well-bred disappearance, for Mr. Miller had not finished. Finally, the hotel's luncheon period for that room was passed and Mr. Miller was alone with me rounding out a beautifully reasoned impromptu essay on the appeal in the theater of a threefold benevolence—the play that exemplified the force of unselfishness in its theme, the players who could con-

vincingly project the implications of unselfishness through the varying theoretic terms of the play's situation, and the audience warmed into enthusiasm by their instinctive acceptance of benevolence as a force in human contacts. The argument being rounded out we adjourned, leaving the waiter shaking his head over the failure of temperament to observe union hours.

It is often lamented that artists who have contributed greatly to the accomplishment of fine things in the theater have so seldom left tangible records of their creative methods. Henry Miller was a shining artist of the theater for nearly half a century, yet most of his best work is recorded only in the grateful memories of the dozen dramatists, the scores of stage managers and the hundreds of players whom he assisted in the self-development of their talents. Fundamentally, probably, it is the artist's instinct to do his work rather than talk about it.

Consider William Gillette, another who helped make stage history with his playwriting, his stage direction and his acting. From the presses has just come his new book, "The Pressed," his vast knowledge of scenes in the theater but to events of an ingenuous mystery tale. Again an artist engaged in doing something instead of talking about it. Surely it would be interesting to learn Mr. Gillette's reason for writing play after play having renunciation as its climax scene. Why did he so often choose unselfishness as a theme? One must conclude that his choice was deliberate, that experience had taught him the universal force of the dramatic motive here abstractly termed benevolence.

Here again we find ourselves on the borders of a widened plane of investigation, a plane so far spreading that no horizon line can be drawn upon it arbitrarily and labeled with a word. So leaving benevolence for a time in reserve as a useful term, let us make an even broader approach to the problem of defining universal values in drama. To be sure we shall abandon for a time all hope of limiting the theme in the sense of discovering a comprehensive list of definitive nouns, but we may discern a viewpoint of large value, a sort of diapason of general appeal, by considering sketchily in another article the rise of the idea of democracy as reflected in the history of the drama.

"He Who Gets Slapped"

"The Peaceful Thief"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Nov. 11.—At the Everyman Theater, "He Who Gets Slapped," by Leonid Andreyev, presented by Milton Rosner and Malcolm Morley. Producer Milton Rosner. The cast:

ELIJAH Eliot MacKean YVONNE Yvonne Roste BRIGUET Fawless Llewellyn MANCINI Brenda BREWSTER Harold Wiles MENDA Richard Coke VITALE Winifred Clynes ARTHUR Alan M. Ellis MARY Milton Rosner STANLEY Stanley Groomes GABRIELLE Gabrielle Casartelli HAROLD Harold Lloyd FREDERICK Walter Pearce ALICE Alice Lloyd GENTLEMAN W. G. Gillette ANY DAHY Any Daby WALTER Dicky Vernon SIGNOR PINELI Malcolm Morley

This is a "production that reveals again the skill and courage of the present management of the Everyman Theater. To present, upon so small a stage as this, such a play as "He Who Gets Slapped," this action of which takes place behind the scenes of a French circus, is a very difficult task. Mr. Rosner has to be warmly commended upon the success with which he built up the illusion of sufficient stage room, of active bustle, without undue crowding or confusion, and of lively circus performances, in course of progress, upon the other side of the back curtain.

Realism, however, is only a part of this play's theme, which, in common with so many works by Andreyev, and, indeed, by the Russian school generally, is realistic drama shot through and lit from first to last, with a wistful, thwarted idealism, and also with a vaguely defined, yet clearly discernible, aesthetic symbolism, wherein sordid material ugliness and serene beauty are shown, after the Russian manner, perpetually confronted and ceaselessly at war. This double handling has displeased some of the critics, and has a little bewildered some spectators, who would have preferred to see a straightforward, melodramatic presentation of circus life. But this shimmering, gently ironical poetry is, to some of us, the abiding charm of Andreyev, as it is of Tchekov. Such lines as "My beasts love me at last"—spoken by the lion-tamer—and "Beauty has her fool, and so has Wisdom," are of the essence of this pleasing, though baffling and elusive play.

Almost all the many individual performances were exceedingly good; for although Mr. Milton Rosner hardly persuaded us that his "He" could be a ring clown of comic genius, yet the actor played his part with commendable sincerity and finish. He was efficiently supported by a clever and well drilled company. The circus folk, and especially Mr. Fawless Llewellyn, were all as good as they could well be; excepting, perhaps, Miss Gabrielle Casartelli who, though she looked charming, and showed plenty of histrionic skill, rather missed the character of the part by polishing its "rough diamond" character into something that would have passed muster in Mayfair almost as authentically as in the rough-and-tumble of the sawdust ring. Miss Dorie Sawyer and Mr. Walter Pearce, among others, did excellent work; and helped toward what, one hopes, will prove to be, as it deserves to be, a success.

Pictureplay Notes

Pasquale Amato, operatic baritone, is to play the rôle of Napoleon in a film starring Dolores Costello, to be made by Warner Brothers.

played their parts capitally: practically pricking you with the point of what had to say, instead of leaving you to find, or perhaps miss, it. And in quite a microscopic character and a very few words Clare Greet came upon the stage and gave a little object lesson by which most of the cast should profit; and they certainly could, for there was no lack of excellent material, from Molly Kerr down.

As for the play itself, it was a witty and amusing trifte concerned with the efforts of a husband and wife to come together again after a silly separation over a storm in a teacup. In the attempt to try and run his wife to earth, for she has hitherto always dodged him, the husband makes a burglarious entrance into her home in the early hours of the morning, where he is promptly arrested by a policeman, who flatly declines to believe his assurance that it is his own home, and claps the handcuffs on him. Then the wife appears and has the choice of handing him over to the police or receiving him into the home. As the play ends happily, we need not say which she does.

C. F. A.

Douglas Fairbanks in "The Gaucho"

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Nov. 22
LIBERTY THEATER, "The Gaucho," a motion picture written by Elton Thomas, directed by Richard Jones for United Artists.

With the familiar cry of "New worlds to conquer," Douglas Fairbanks steps out upon the silver screen once more a dashing, daring and engaging knight-at-arms in quest of romantic adventure. After nearly two years' absence from Broadway, he comes back doubly welcome, for there is, after all, no one quite like him in the picture world. Such as he do not apparently come in pairs.

As he eludes a new territory to cavort in for this "Gaucho" film, and, although he chooses a ruder sort of fellow to enact than usual, it is, however, the same Fairbanks au fond who has given us a Thief in Bagdad, a Don Q in Spain or a Black Pirate on a tinted main. His picturesque garb this time is South American, and his trusty weapon the bolas of the pampas.

As the Gaucho he is the ferocious, fearless and altogether fantastic leader of a mountain band of outlaws, and this particular adventure deals with his intended pillaging of a certain Miracle City of fabulous wealth, snugly set at the foot of the Andes.

Between these two Mr. Fairbanks runs his romantic course, giving a very good account of himself in the more serious scenes. If the story runs too conventionally in its alarms and excursions, the picture is doubtless because Mr. Fairbanks prefers this type of tale and treatment.

A stirring finale is where a vast herd

of long-horned steers are swept

against the town to provide entrance and cover for the Gaucho and his band.

An old ballad opera which has not

been played for over 100 years

has been revived by the Leeds Little

Theater Repertory Company. This is

"The Farmer" which was first done

at Covent Garden in 1787 and was

revived in 1814 and 1822.

The production is cleverly put together under the artistic auspices of Carl Oscar Borg, and if his towering Andes are palpably painted drops, they are so well incorporated into the photographic ensemble as to give a very definite illusion of locality.

Gustav von Seyffertitz, Michael

Holloway, Charles Stevens, Nigel de

Winter and Alfred MacQuarrie

are also in the cast. A prologue of

particular sappiness and beauty enhances the special showing of "The Gaucho."

Theater with Jean Forbes-Robertson and Geraine Greer as the child. It would be difficult to find a more suitable pair than Miss Velez and Miss Southern for these parts, for the former, practically a newcomer to the screen, is as flashing and domineering as the latter is placid and withdrawn.

Directed by Elton Thomas, "The Gaucho" is a picture of the Andes.

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An old ballad opera which has not

been played for over 100 years

has been revived by the Leeds Little

Theater Repertory Company. This is

"The Farmer" which was first done

at Covent Garden in 1787 and was

revived in 1814 and 1822.

The production is cleverly put together under the artistic auspices of Carl Oscar Borg, and if his towering Andes are palpably painted drops, they are so well incorporated into the photographic ensemble as to give a very definite illusion of locality.

Gustav von Seyffertitz, Michael

Holloway, Charles Stevens, Nigel de

Winter and Alfred MacQuarrie

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EDUCATIONAL

Social History—Coherent and Brief—in High School

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence
MUCH has been spoken and written in recent years concerning the "socialization of history." Colleges and universities have been offering increasing numbers of courses to increasing numbers of students in the field of "social history" or, as it is sometimes designated, "social and industrial history." Students leaving the college courses to teach high school classes have carried with them something of the new interpretation of history and a desire to emphasize it in their own teaching. Publishers of historical material for high school use are trying to meet their demands for suitable material; and the reviews of books just now publication point on the basis of their conformity or lack of conformity to "the trend toward emphasizing social aspects of the past at the expense of military and diplomatic and political aspects."

But in all the discussion of the matter two fundamental factors in the situation are often overlooked. In the first place, very few undertake to define, in concise terms, the scope of social history. What is it? where does it begin and leave off? In the second place, granted that we can agree on what it is, can we agree that it is worth teaching in the high school? Is it suitable and useful for high school classes, or should it be limited, in the pedagogical world, to the college courses in which it has risen? These questions must be answered in frank terms before we can be intelligent and rational about the whole subject.

Its Bounds

It is comparatively easy to answer the first question, that is, to define the bounds of social history. The matter is really one of elimination; we might well say that social history includes what aspects of the past are not already included in the older, recognized and established fields of historical science, to wit, constitutional history, military history, diplomatic history, etc. But that is still vague. To be more concise, the fol-

lowing six topics may be suggested as falling within the newer field.

1. Ethnic composition of the population.
2. Social classifications.
3. National and sectional customs and characteristics.
4. General intellectual history, and the development of agencies of public education.
5. History of religious thought and of church groups.
6. Immigration and its problems.

In some cases economic history will be included in this list also.

Pronunciation
of Proper Names
in the News

Ukraine (oo'-krain), a region of Russia with vague boundaries, traversed by the Dnieper and the Dessa, where hostilities recently occurred in the streets of Kamenetz-Podolsk (kah-men'-et-pod'-ol-sk).

John James Audubon (aw'-doob'-on; not oo'-) (1780-1851), a distinguished American ornithologist, native of New Orleans, son of French officer.

Punjab (pun'-jab) ("Land of the Five Rivers")—Sutlej, Beas, Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi), where a recent move to boycott a British commission is opposed by the Moslem Punjab League.

Pontefract (pon'-fret) ("Lat. Pons F'ractus"—"broken bridge"), a borough in the West Riding, 21 miles southwest of York.

Beas (be'-ahs), one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rising in the Himalayas, 13,200 feet above sea level, flows southwest, and joins the Sutlej at Endrisa.

Finding Usable Material

But the teacher who desires to do this is confronted immediately with the problem of finding usable material. For her convenience, it may be well here to suggest certain sources of information for teacher consultation. In the first place, the abstracts of the federal census, or some collection of statistical tables, are most imperative. Guettier and McKinley's "Statistical Tables Relating to the Economic Condition of the United States" (Philadelphia, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., 1924) contains much material of value to social history, both as to the composition and character of the population and as to immigration. Stephenson's "A History of American Immigration" (Boston: Ginn & Co., 1928) is very good. The books of A. M. Earle, Crawford, and Eggleston are good for national customs, as are also many historical biographies and novels. Some of the volumes of the Yale "Chronicles of America Series" are very useful, notably E. E. Slosson's "The American Spirit in Literature" and Bliss Perry's "The American Spirit in Literature" (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1919). V. L. Parrington's "Main Currents of American Thought: The Colonial Mind" (New

York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1927; two volumes) is perhaps the best reference on the colonial period.

The use of historical biography and imaginative literature is almost an essential for social history in high schools. For the use of pupils, the following 15 books might be suggested as well worth inclusion in the high school library, for the school interested in building up a reference section dealing with this newer aspect of history:

1. Andrewes, "Colonial Folkways: A Chronicle of American Life in the Reign of the Georges." (Chronicles of America Series). Yale University Press, 1919.
2. Crawford, "Social Life in Old New England." Little, Brown & Co., 1914.
3. Franklin, "Autobiography." Putnam & Sons, 1912.
4. Tryon, "Household Manufactures in the United States." University of Chicago Press, 1917.
5. Earle, "Stage Coach and Tavern Days." Macmillan, 1900.
6. Hunt, "Life in America One Hundred Years Ago" (About 1815) Harper & Bros., 1915.
7. Smith, "First Forty Years of Washington Society." Scribner, 1906.
8. Minnigerode, "The Fabulous Forties." Putnam, 1924.
9. Werner, "P. T. Barnum." Harcourt, 1923.
10. Dodd, "The Cotton Kingdom." (Chronicles of America Series). Yale University Press, 1919.
11. Clemens (Mark Twain), "Life on the Mississippi." Harper & Bros., 1917.
12. Clemens, "Roughing It." Harper & Bros., 1915.
13. H. H. C. St. John, "Foreign-Born Children." Crowell, 1922.
14. Husband, "America at Work." Houghton, 1915.
15. Nevins, "American History as Recorded by British Travelers" (1789-1922). Holt, 1923.

H. E. W.

The Parent

We have called this department "The Parent," but it is not in any sense exclusively for those to whom the actual daily guidance of children has been given. We like to think of it as a channel for the general quality of thought concerning the best methods in the interest of children, and for the exchange of information and ideas among parents, and of an earnest desire to contribute toward their growth and progress. It is our hope that the letters and short articles sent to the columns by those who are finding this department of special interest, may be widely read, and that they may help to bring the parents of the child thought, but also a means of bringing together through a "grown-ups' mail bag" new friends throughout the world.

St. Mary Cray
Kent, England

Dear Editor:
The Parent column is indeed helpful and very interesting. I should be so glad to hear from any of your readers who care to write to me in English or German. Owing to the war, I have lost touch with most of my school friends in Germany, but feel there may be some Monitor reader in that country to whom letters from England would be of interest.

I have one boy of 11 years and am very interested in boys. Sometimes it seems difficult to get the young male idea to be obedient. One is so eager that the children should learn this lesson, without the fear which impelled the "obedience" of our own childhood. Mrs. U. M.

San Antonio, Texas

Dear Parent Readers:
The Monitor is full of so many good things it is hard to specify any one page or department, but as I should like very much to hear from some of the readers of this dear paper I shall address this to the Parent department. I live way down in the southern part of the big State of Texas in the beautiful city of San Antonio with its river winding its way through the very heart of the business section. It is said that more than 200 bridges cross this river inside the city limits. It is very crooked and in one place has formed an island upon which a large modern hotel is being erected.

I am much interested in the movement for clean, educational pictures for the screen and in patronizing only those bookstores that have for sale clean literature.

(Mrs.) A. C. M.

Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Friends:
So many helpful suggestions have been given in this column. I wish to pass along a number of my own experiences to others. The recent article "Making the Children Feel Welcome" contained so much of good. As a member of a large family, I as a child was sometimes made to feel that children were a nuisance, so I determined to impress on our small son how grateful we were to have him as a member of our household, and I have seen his little face glow with pleasure when told that a little boy was just what our home needed.

Before our boy was 2, we began reading him a story before nap and bedtime, being careful to choose only those which were well written. This has given him a good foundation for an appreciation of good literature and he now at the age of 6 detects at once a poorly written story. The set of books called "My Bookhouse" has been invaluable in selecting stories.

Being the only child and having many relatives, he has been the recipient of many toys. Several times a year he and I go through his play box and select toys which he has outgrown or is willing to give away, and he is learning the joy of sharing. At one time a thought of selfishness seemed to be developing, and for a time it was suggested to him when his little friends called, that he could find some small gift for them, if nothing more than a rosy-cheeked apple, and it was gratifying to see this trait speedily overcome in the joy of giving. Now, he always thinks of serving something when friends drop in for a visit.

I am so grateful to the schools for permitting the lower-grade children to give little parties at school where two are selected to act as host and hostess to greet their mothers on these occasions. Many lessons in

the children—fathers, mothers, aunts,

uncles, grandfathers, grandmothers, teachers, and those who live in institutions, take time for this indispensable expression of joyousness, and laugh together.

F. P. T.

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STORY WORDS

Cap, Cape, Cope, Chapel, Chaplain, Chaplet, Chaperon

A remarkable word, etymologically speaking, is the Latin "cappa," or "cappa," meaning cloak or cape, especially a long cloak with a hood, which has been appropriated time and again in the formation of English words.

From "cappa" with the transferred meaning of head covering is derived our word "cap," which in Anglo-Saxon was "coppē," while "cappa," which came through the French and Spanish, gave to the language the name "cappa." "Cape" was once used synonymously with "cappa" and it was this idea of the nature of a cloak as something concealing or covering over that gave rise to the use of "cope" as a vault or canopy, being especially applied to the heavens or firmament.

That "chapel" and "chaplain" seem to be derived from "cloak" were yet derived from this cloak by the fact that the cloak of St. Martin, known as "cappella," which is the diminutive of "cappa," was preserved as a sacred relic by the Frankish kings. Thus the sanctuary in which the cloak was kept also took the name "cappella," which in English became "chapel," the name gradually extending to other sanctuaries or places of worship. The guardians of the "cappella" were called "cappellani" or "chaplains," a word which likewise broadened its meaning to designate a clergyman who conducts religious service in a private chapel.

The children like to laugh, and they like to have you laugh with them. Laughter is intrinsic in its value. It plays a part in holding men and women together throughout the year, in preserving our family life, in bringing society everywhere together in joyful fellowship.

Encouraged to Laugh
Children should be encouraged to laugh. Parents should see to it that they keep alive in their children the saving sense of humor. There is no lubricant that will keep the machinery of our homes running as smoothly and as happily, as the sense of humor and the ability to laugh.

It is necessary to little John's right unfoldment. Laughter, to a boy like John, may be the means of shaping his entire life. Then, why can't all of us who have to do with the growing children.

Write for full particulars
MRS. IOLA B. INGALLS
5804 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

social life are learned from such experiences. My son proudly informed me on one occasion that he was to be the host, Patty was hostess, and I was "guesses."

All boys enjoy playing police, so the problem of coming promptly when called from play was worked out with a game of police. We used a loud army whistle such as policemen use, and the rule was when he heard the whistle it was a signal that his superior officer needed him and he was to report at once. This was begun at the age of 2 and soon became a habit, and for several years a blow of the whistle brings the boy at once, and this method has saved much time and anxiety in looking for him about the yard or with his playmates. The whistle is never blown unless the business is important.

I have one boy of 11 years and am very interested in boys. Sometimes it seems difficult to get the young male idea to be obedient. One is so eager that the children should learn this lesson, without the fear which impelled the "obedience" of our own childhood.

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Tolstoy on Art, Reconsidered

WHEN I noticed recently that the great Russian's essay, "What Is Art?" had been reprinted (in the translation made by Aymer Maude) in the last year of the nineteenth century, I made merely a mental note that I ought perhaps to reread it—sometime. But days passed and the "note" was forgotten until I chanced upon this comment by Mr. J. Middleton Murray:

"Previously the correct attitude was to laugh at Tolstoy for a barbarian; now there seems to be an uneasy feeling that something more cogent is necessary. The old-fashioned appeal to the mysterious aesthetic sense is a little outmoded, like the waggish reply to the question 'What is art?': 'Je ne sais quoi, mais je sais ce que ce ne sais point qu'est-ce c'est ce je ne sais quoi. It was a good joke, in the good old days.'

"As well try to derail an express train by putting a half-penny on the line, as counter Tolstoy's attack with such torlorn impertinences. That Tolstoy's attack is wrong, we all feel. But, how to counter it is another matter. To declare that art is a je ne sais quoi is a dangerous weapon against a giant who can reinforce his malice, je sais, not by dropping 'Anna Karenina' and 'War and Peace' upon our diminished heads. We need less flimsy defenses."

Out of these provocative words echoes of warm debates began to stir in my memory: I forthwith took down the militant little volume from my shelf and all else waited until I had read it through. It is perhaps one of those to find a place on the list which should be read once a year. So with only a few days to spare I have tried to do my duty to Tolstoy for 1927:

Perhaps you, too, will not recall just what Mr. Murray meant by "Tolstoy's attack" and if you find the English critic's thoughtful comment as challenging as I did, I hope you will be interested to reconsider with me briefly the main contentions in the greatest critical manifesto which has ever come out of Russia.

As many will doubtless recall,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

The Christian Science Board of Directors have constituted an Editorial Board for the Christian Science Monitor composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Managing Editor; Mr. Charles H. Heftman, Manager of the Christian Science Board of Directors; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. The Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relating to the editorial news. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

Tolstoy is the prophet of reaction against the purely aesthetic emphasis upon the purpose of art. The foundation of his theory is this, "To evoke in oneself feeling one has once experienced, and having evoked it in oneself, then, by means of movements, lines, colors, sounds, or forms expressed in words, so to transmit that feeling that others may experience the same feeling—this is the activity of art." Not the production of beauty, which has been perhaps the most prevalent belief, for a century or more, nor the imparting of pleasure, is Tolstoy's conception of art's true function, but the reproduction of the artist's emotions in other men. Given this fundamental condition, it would follow naturally that so profoundly ethical a critic should hasten to make a distinction between good art and bad art: inevitably he formulates the axiom that the best art is that which expresses the best feelings.

So far we may accept his interpretation with sympathy, however incomplete we may individually deem it to be. But at once we must ask how we shall find the best in the traditional religious and moral standards. With these art must always square itself or it is bad. Whenever, therefore, these common standards lose their validity for the artist his aesthetic expression is doomed.

And so if we realize that Tolstoy is merely restating in vigorous modern terms the classical conception first formed in Plato and Aristotle that art must be profoundly ethical. But as he surveys European art in the various spheres of expression since the Renaissance he finds little which appears to meet his test. What is the reason? Simply that the artists (according to him) have departed from additional "life conception" of preceding centuries of our era. To return to that, he declares, they must recover the simple beliefs of the masses. And this is his novel and arresting proposal which he urges with all earnestness. But more boldly still he contends that the final test of art is its appeal to the people at large. The demand for educated taste, he says, as a requisite for appreciation is unnecessary and irrelevant, for by his assumption the work of art communicates primarily feelings, and the emotional nature of mankind is independent of formal education. "Art is differentiated from activity of the understanding . . . by the fact that it acts on people independently of their state of development and education, that the charm of a picture, of sounds or forms, infects any man, whatever the plane of development." Hence his famous touchstone: "Great works of art are great only because they are accessible and comprehensible to everyone."

This is a beautiful belief, assuredly, and obviously a striking application of the democratic ideal. But, although this array is only a small fraction of that art in various forms which demands cultivation of taste and which we all—except Tolstoy alone—perhaps?—believe, "great." Doubtless Tolstoy is entitled to set up his standard, but to most it will seem that he merely lowers it to the level of the lowest intelligence. In his own words, "If a man, without exercising effort and without altering his standpoint, on reading, hearing, or seeing another man's work, experiences a mental condition which unites him with that man and with other people who also partake of that work of art, then the object evoking that condition is a work of art." Here the fallacy lies in the phrase "without exercising effort and without altering his standpoint." How can we dare Dante, Shakespeare, Milton or Goethe without making effort and without all interpretation, reconstruction or meaning which were far more clear to their respective times than they can possibly be to the casual reader of the twentieth century? Or shall we deny that these poets are great?

The true reply to Tolstoy is to insist that art shall become universal in the sense which he means, that is, to appreciate the best, not through an arbitrary restriction of the best to that which makes immediate appeal to the untrained intelligence. But when we have taken this issue with him, fundamental as it is, we may well turn to that glowing vision of the ultimate aim of all art which sprang from his intense love of humanity:

"The task for art to accomplish is to make that feeling of brotherhood and love of one's neighbor, now attained only by the best members of the society, the customary feeling and the instinct of all men. By evoking, under imaginary conditions, the feeling of brotherhood and love, religious art will train men to experience those same feelings under similar circumstances . . . it will lay in the souls of men the rails along which the actions of those whom art thus educates will naturally pass. And universal art by uniting the different people in one common feeling, by destroying separation, will educate people to union, will show them . . . the joy of universal union."

No one ever conceived a nobler conception of the ministration of art, or one more needed at the present hour. And this is the eloquent plea which Tolstoy's critics too often ignore in their eagerness to expose his fallacy of democratic appeal. But it is precisely this vision which both critics and artists themselves may take to heart, if they are to escape from the provincial and even the radial limitations of outlook. It is Tolstoy to whom we must all be grateful for revealing the mission of art in the cause of universalism.

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THE HOME FORUM

Lake Music and Dancing Gulls

The lake was a dark green, broken up by hundreds of little ripples in gleeful motion, each gay little rhythm blending into an harmonious whole like musicians in an orchestra under a skilled director. Occasionally jubilant whistlers seemed to prick out the melody of the symphony of joyous, rhythmic activity. Solo flutes or saxophones, maybe, were. Above the happy crowd of performers dropped, toward the east, a soft gray-blue cloudless sky like a cyclorama. Low in the west blazed the sun—a great spotlight.

Suddenly, from out of nowhere, it seemed, across the gray-blue cur-

tain swept a couple of hundred sea-gulls flying northward. So far out across the lake were they that they looked more like a shower of tinsel balls or perhaps silver stars, dripping radiance, which had escaped from their usual drowsy orbits to join in this spontaneous dance of "unprecedented joy."

Round and round, forward and back they circled and pirouetted and chased, each little shimmering, shining speck in constant, dazzling motion, each one a pleasing embodiment of silver ecstasy. But always the circle moved as a whole as if the silver particles were held together by some enchantment. Some-

times they sailed on high and again they dropped low over the water, then rose once more but always flying northward.

Suddenly the theme of this exquisite symphony changed. The circle turned to the southward and on the instant, if by magic, each silver spangle became a black silhouette against the blue-gray background. Far to the south they flew until almost out of sight. Then turned and again came the quivering, silvery snowstorm blowing northward. Several times these two themes were repeated.

Now, up from the south came another circle of dancers to join the first. Back and forth, up and down

"Whatever blesses one blesses all"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WE HAVE in the Bible numerous experiences of spiritually-minded prophets which point to the truth that God is wholly benevolent, and that where one person perceives this many will inevitably be blessed. A notable instance is the account of the dream of Nebuchadnezzar which was revealed to the Hebrew Daniel. It seemed to the Chaldean magicians, astrologers, and sorcerers that their king was making an entirely preposterous demand upon them when he commanded that they tell him the dream which he had dreamed and forgotten. When Daniel learned that he and his companions, as well as all the wise men of the Chaldeans, were threatened with death if they should be unable to reproduce the dream, he turned at once to God for help. He also asked his three companions, the Hebrew youths Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, to help him in prayer to God.

In our modern Christian era, Mary Baker Eddy was the first to be blessed with the precious gift of Christian healing. With her discovery of Christian Science and its revelation of spiritual law, she grasped the truly import of the mission of Christ Jesus. In that last beautiful prayer which he addressed to the heavenly Father before his crucifixion, he said, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word . . . that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." It was clear to Mrs. Eddy that a scientific knowledge of God belongs to spiritual man by divine decree; that what had blessed her so signal must bless all mankind; and that it was her mission to present this unfoldment to the world in the pure correctness with which it had been revealed to her. This she did in orderly fashion, in accordance with the divine plan revealed to her step by step, and recorded in her great textbook and her writings, including the Manual of The Mother Church.

The ministry of Christian Science is always healing, never destructive. It does injury to no one. The student of Christian Science early learns that he does not promulgate its teachings by merely talking about them, but by gaining an understanding of them and living them. He learns how to carry the gospel to the whole world by learning to think correctly about God and the spiritual universe.

Students of Christian Science early learn to ponder and to love the beautiful statement of Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 206): "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses

Snow-on-the-Mountain

When winter snows have fled away
When winter winds and skies of gray
Have been forgotten long ago;
When summer breezes blow
When heated skies are all aglow
Then you come running
Sweet snow-on-the-mountain!

Autumn finds you still on hand
Covering miles of dusty land.
Across the rich plowed fields
you go
Through every deep-turned furrow
Up and down each endless row
Still you come running
Bright snow-on-the-mountain!

Soft as velvet is your raiment,
One would scarce have dreamt
That it would wear so well
As you wander over field and over
fell
Down the hillsides, and in the dell,
As you come running
Dear snow-on-the-mountain!

HELEN MARR BROWN.

City of the New Zealand Plains

There is a town set between sea and plain. It lies flat and tree threaded, as if making shelter for itself from the uneasiness of vast distances, from the severity of barren hills which curve behind its shoulder to the sea, like an arm of protection proffered but rejected. Man has done what he can to soften to his need the austerity of the spaciousness around him, the gravity of a sky of whose immensity he is forced to be aware. He has bordered the quiet river running through the town with rows of homely, drooping willows, and has set daffodils along the grassy banks. Loving trees, he prepared avenues down his wide, straight, wind-swept city belts. And they grew slowly to the full glory of bosky oak and leafy chestnut that bunched away from hollowed-out ant-hills, which make the room very warm, and I really like the appearance. I had two rolls of wall-paper with a bold rose pattern. By being very careful I was able to cut out enough of the roses, which are divided in their choice of color as to whether they should be red, yellow, or pink, to make a border about eighteen inches from the ceiling. They brighten up the wall and the gray paper is fine to hang pictures upon. Those you have sent us make our room very attractive. The wood-work is stained a walnut brown, oil finish, and the floor is stained and oiled just like it. In the corners by the stove and before the windows we take our comfort.

Blampied has again shown his mastery in handling his subject; he is as vigorous as ever, and as exhilarating. That a "Harbor Scene at San Sebastian" is a very decorative print goes without saying, in this respect surpassing some of his lighter and more sketchy prints.

selected from well-rested herds. Wagons are overhauled, yokes and harness gear tested. Big batches of bread, fresh from hollowed-out ant-hills, are placed on board.

Breathing peace to the scented air: Chinese Primrose, English Daisy, Indian Flower. Plants were there. Blue-eyed African Daisies nodded, and Scotch Marigold buds were new. There was a four-o'clock bell.

is the Mariposa of Peru.

Dusty Miller and Sweet Sultan,

Indian Poppy, Madiera vine,

A Japanese Gold-Banded Lily,

Our own delicate Columbine.

There was no argument or question,

When I went into the high-walled

garden

Through the little, arched, green door.

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

Crossing the Drakensberg

The historic crossing of the Drakensberg, the Alps of South Africa, was commenced on November 17, 1837. Like monstrous dragons of antediluvian times these massive mountains tower over the countryside, rearing their craggy heads into the sky.

On and on goes the trek. The bare, arid field of the interior has been left behind. Now the trekking party is face to face with a mountain barrier that threatens further advance. But the courage of the trek farmer brooks no opposition. First of all a short special service of thanksgiving is held. The patriarch leader takes a old family Bible out of the small box on the front of the wagon where the small savings and other little valuables are stored. With bared heads all listen to the reading of one of the Psalms. A short prayer follows.

The truth is, of course, that letter-writing is like conversation: a social thing. It takes two to make a good letter. The first article in the equipment of a letter-writer is not a turn for phrases, but a friend; and the first personal requisite is the generosity to value friendship. If these are available no obstacle need be apprehended; you have only to draw your chair in, dip your pen, and be honestly yourself. If either of these requisites is absent, no ability or skill can possibly make up for them. It is not the clever letters that have lasted—the letters written from him like talk.

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RADIO

Gerald Marcuse Granted New High-Powered License

Noted British Amateur Will Start Interempire Tests With Short Waves With Sundays Periods

By GERALD MARCUSE

LONDON — Probably there are many readers who have recently commenced to take an interest in short-wave telephony; and by this I mean particularly the wavelengths of 16-100 meters. Perhaps also there are some who do not realize how simple is the construction of a short-wave receiver.

During the past five years the writer has organized various tests in conjunction with the remotest parts of the world on short-waves, and, by this means, brother enthusiasts scattered all over the world have been linked up, firstly by telegraphy and later by telephony. Of course, readers will easily realize what it means to a lonely settler, who receives a few words spoken from 12,000 miles away. Anyone who has traveled extensively on the beaten track—perhaps cut off from civilization, for six months at a time—knows what it means to hear wireless telephony from the mother country.

With the advent of dull emitter valves, receivers can be operated for months at a time with dry batteries, or without having to recharge accumulators; and this makes radio reception possible everywhere. Licenses granted to amateurs in this country by the Postmaster-General are for low power, but arrangements have recently been made whereby power up to one kilowatt can be used in connection with certain transoceanic tests, and this has enabled me to extend my experiments to telephony, with a greater degree of success.

It has been the writer's good fortune to develop short-wave telephony to such an extent that he has been encouraged to equip a station with which regular tests for several hours at a time can be carried out in order to test its reliability. The Post Office having now granted the necessary license, it is proposed to carry out a series of tests, which should provide much valuable data for future telephony to distant parts of the Empire.

It must be pointed out, however, that observations and tests have shown that the great drawback to long-distance telephony is the question of fading, and it must be a matter for serious research and investigation as much from the receiving as from the transmitting side. And, although as stated above, it is easy to construct a short-wave receiver, yet, to obviate the use of a super-heterodyne receiver, the ordinary short-wave receiver which is commonly used must be improved upon still further before perfection is reached.

Doubtless it is generally known that there are many short-wave stations now operating, and at times the reception of these stations is excellent; in addition, the British Broadcasting Corporation have given many fine relays of American programs.

The time period difficulty is one which has to be reckoned with at present, with one realized that Australia and New Zealand's time is roughly 12 hours in advance of ours, and as these countries are especially interested in any radiocast from England, and also are the most remote, they would, presumably, be the countries we would wish to serve primarily.

From experience with tests carried out with Australia and New Zealand, listeners have had to get up very early to hear telephony, although the present times of programs would suit other parts of the British Empire.

It would seem, therefore, that any regular Empire radiocast service would have to be a 24-hour service,

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Always Right

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Complete—ready
to operate

Model G-7, genuine mahogany cabinet, large built-in cone speaker, a handsome piece of furniture

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Authorized Freshman Dealers

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Rita E. Palmer, London, Eng.; Mrs. Margaret Mather Biss, Greensburg, Pa.; Mrs. Muriel Knight Stadler, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Artistic Radio Design



CO-OPERATION between a radio set manufacturer and a cabinet manufacturer is well illustrated in the Atwater Kent and Pooley combinations for this year. It is a case of the radio manufacturer contenting himself with the manufacture of the actual radio parts of a receiver and with the exception of a few inexpensive models turning over the furniture end to a specialist. The Atwater Kent receivers, for this year show but little technical change over those of last year. They

are single dial affairs with grid suppression control of oscillation. In addition to the receivers a loudspeaker and a B supply device are also being marketed.

One of the best examples of the possibilities of co-operative cabinet and set merchandising is shown in the accompanying photograph where we see one of the most attractive Pooley consoles for the Atwater Kent receivers. Properly placed in a tastefully furnished room, the radio receiver becomes a thing of beauty.

In conclusion, it may be added that the results of the experiments which the writer is about to carry out will, it is hoped, provide the necessary data to enable those interested to inaugurate an empire service. Preliminary experiments are being carried out on Sundays between 8:00-20:00, and an additional four hours a week will be given as soon as the necessary programs can be arranged.



"I Will Repay"

Bristol, Eng.

Special Correspondence
A MAN who was earning only 12 shillings weekly still always managed to spend a shilling or so in some kindly way. One day he noticed a little girl gazing with interest longingly at a shop window and said, "Well, I'll give you a shilling." The look on the child's face was irresistible to the kind-hearted man who bought the treasure, earning a perfect wealth of rapturous gratitude.

Years went by and there came a time when food was scarce and dear and many businesses closed, throwing great numbers of men out of work. The giver of the shillings included. On Saturday evening, Dec. 3, beginning at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time, Mr. Clark will sing two solos. A duet on two guitars will be another feature of this 30-minute program.

Another fine sacred program will

be presented by Pacific Coast Network listeners at the usual hour from 9 to 10 p.m., on Saturday, Dec. 3. The orchestra will introduce the theme "While the Sahara Sleeps," a brand new fox—not never before heard in this country, either over the air or from the concert stage.

Max Dolin will contribute two violin solos. The first, "Schön Rosmarin," is a dainty and lovely solo by Fritz Kreisler, while "Symphonie Espagnol," the other, is unquestionably one of the most popular compositions among violinists on the concert stage. Recently Jascha Heifetz picked it as his outstanding work.

The Philco Hour will again be presented to Pacific Coast Network listeners at the usual hour from 9 to 10 p.m., on Saturday, Dec. 3. The orchestra will introduce the theme "While the Sahara Sleeps," a brand new fox—not never before heard in this country, either over the air or from the concert stage.

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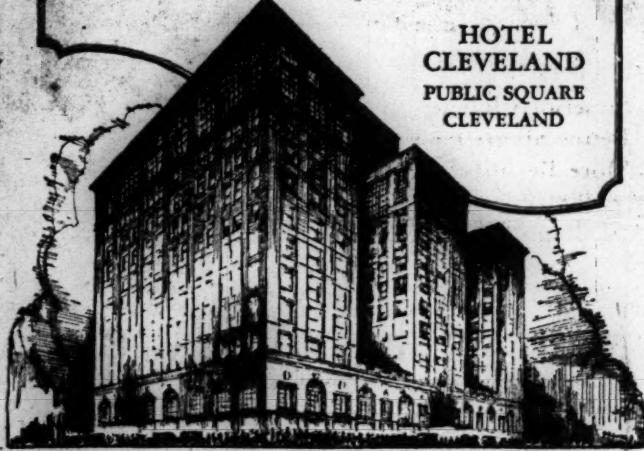
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bath (except a few special suites) according
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OF
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courses, designed and personally
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The stimulating days outdoors in
gloomy Indian summer weather
and ideal surroundings are followed
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Carolina (every room with bath)
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Quick, comfortable trip. 22
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These 300 Rooms with Baths—
100 at \$3; 100 at \$3.50; 100 at \$4
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and Congressional Library.
RATES: Single, \$2.50 to \$4.00
Double, \$3.50 to \$5.00
Modern, Fireproof—Industrially Garaged
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Virginia

Hotel Patrick AND Henry

ROANOKE, VA.
ROBERT R. MEYER, Pres.
4 E. Main Street
200 Rooms, 300 Baths. Rates \$2.00 per
day and up. Unexcelled sample rooms.

Illinois

PEORIA

A new hotel—Headquarters for social, civic,
and business affairs. Unsurpassed Service.
400 Rooms • 400 Baths
H. Edgar Gregory, Mgr.

HOTEL PÈRE MARQUETTE
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Louisiana

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS
Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by
the discriminating traveler
ALFRED S. AMER & CO. LTD.

You Can Plan Your TRIPS and TOURS
from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York City

A New
RESIDENCE-HOTEL
for
WOMEN
Eighteen
Gramercy Park
SOUTH
weekly rates \$25 to \$27
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH \$18.00 UP

WHEN IN NEW YORK

The New
HOTEL ALBERT
11th St. and University Place
One Block East of 5th Ave.
West of Broadway

Adjacent to all lines of transportation.
Over 400 rooms, 300 with private bath.
All comforts of home at lowest possible rates.
Send for illustrated folder and map
of New York City, free upon request.

Under KNOTT Management

Suburban New York
Kew Gardens Inn
Kew Gardens, Long Island
18 minutes by comfortable Long
Island Railroads from heart of
Manhattan

Quiet residential and transient
hotel. All outside rooms. Weekly
rates as low as \$25, including
three excellent table d'hôte meals
a day. Daily rates proportionate.
Booklet and map free.
Under KNOTT Management

Adjoining a Christian Science
Church in New York
Hotel Earle
Washington Square Northwest

Quiet, comfortable and refined.
Excellent table. (Luncheon 75c).
Single room, private bath, and all
meals, \$5 a day; double, with all
meals, \$8. Attractive special rates
for permanent guests.
Under KNOTT Management

Sherman Square
Hotel
BROADWAY, 70th to 71st Street
NEW YORK

At Subway Station
Only 2 minutes from 70th Street
3 minutes to Times Square
Largest and most attractive midtown hotel
For transient and permanent guests.
Convenient to all shops and theatres.
Single and double rooms with bath.
from \$3.50 per day

Singles and double rooms with running
water \$3.50 per day.
Restaurant of highest standing
Service à la carte

The BELVEDERE
NEW YORK
319 West 48th Street

450
Extra large rooms, all outside, each with
bath; one person \$4; two persons \$5
and \$6 per day. Pleasant, dignified
atmosphere. Write to
CURTIS A. HALE
Managing Director

GOOD HOTEL VALUE IN NEW YORK
Gregorian 35 ST.

LARGE ROOM, BATH \$3.50 DAY 2 PERSONS \$6.00
HOME COOKING LUNCH \$3.50 DINNER \$3.50
DIGNIFIED HOTEL CATERING TO REFINED CLIENTELE
ESPECIALLY TO LADIES TRAVELING ALONE.

THE HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-15 WEST 45 ST., NEW YORK CITY
3 MINUTES WALK TO BROAD
THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS!
WILLIAM QUINN
Proprietor
Shady and Walnut St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A RALEIGH HALL
106 W. 47th St., New York
In heart of up-town business
and amusement centers. At-
trac-
tive sunny rooms with and without
private bath or shower. Exceptional
accommodations for the discrimi-
nating man. Club advantages with hotel
services. \$2. Daily—\$18-\$18 Weekly

New York State

BUFFALO, NEW YORK
The Stuyvesant Apartment Hotel

Elmwood Avenue, just north of North Street
for
Transient and Guest

A home where you can begin housekeeping
in an hour and be comfortable for years. Best
residential dining room, half block from a Chris-
tian Science church.
MODERATE PRICES
Restaurant and Delicatessen

Washington

The Frye
Seattle
The place where you
can meet friends and
make them.
Garage Adjoining

HOTEL
FRYE

TACOMA HOTEL, Inc.
Famed the world over for its good food and
restful surroundings. Gateway to Rainier
Rates (Single) \$1.50 to \$2.00 (Double)
Without bath... \$2.00 to \$2.50 \$2.00 to \$3.00
With bath... \$2.00 to \$3.00 \$2.00 to \$3.00

Hotel Winthrop

The Leading Hostelry of
TACOMA, WASHINGTON
Gateway to Rainier National Park
Operated with that Spirit of Harmony
RAY W. CLARK, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

Every room is a light, out-
side room, with private
bath, circulating ice
water, and electric
fan
RATES: \$2 to \$3.50 PER DAY
Kansas City's New Hotel
THE STATS
TWELFTH & WYANDOTTE STS.

Montrose Hotel

High Class Residential and
Transient Hotel

40th and Main Sts. Kansas City, Mo.
Across street from a Christian Science
church

Rates Reasonable by Day or Week

L. I. FITSCHEN, Prop. Write for Reservation

St. Louis, Mo.

The Gatesworth
HOTEL
ST. LOUIS
MO.

An ideal location with finest accom-
modations. Hotel Rooms and Residential Suites
Excellent Cuisine. Union Blvd. Entrance to Forest Park

Pennsylvania

KENMAWR HOTEL

AMERICAN PLAN

B. A. COLLINS, Proprietor

SHADY AVE. AND WALNUT ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Rooms, single or en suite for
transient or permanent guests.
Excellent table. Spacious lawns and porches.
Near Lincoln Highway.

W. H. TOWNSEND—Manager

SOME STOCKS ARE ADVANCED TO NEW PEAKS

General Market Movement Is Irregularly Up- ward

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Resumption of the upward price movement in today's market coincided with the loss of cash-money rates from 4½ to 4 per cent.

Violent advances of 5 to 17 points took place in some of the high-priced specialties, while many of the rail and industrial leaders moved up a point or two.

Speculative interest centered largely in shares of automobile accessory, steel and other companies likely to benefit from Henry Ford's business.

Midland Steel Products preferred, which is understood to have an order for 100,000 tons of steel, advanced 17 points to 229, or more than double the year's low of 106. Stewart Warner Speedometer moved up more than 4 points to a new top, and there was a brisk demand for Timken Roller Bearing and Briggs Body, other reported recipients of Ford orders.

United States Steel common, which sold down to 144 yesterday, crossed 147 today, and General Motors crossed 127 after showing a decided resistance to selling pressure just above 125.

New York stock prices were recorded by Radio Corporation, American Bank Note, Greene Cananea Copper, American Republics, Montgomery Ward, New York Dock and about dozen others.

Pacific Coast first preferred, which ordinarily changes hands in odd lots, jumped 15 points, Warren Bros. 8, and Rossia Insurance, Commercial Solvents, Haskins Oil, International Harvester and several others sold 4 to points higher.

Mack Trucks was in brisk demand, climbing nearly 4 points by early afternoon.

The closing was strong. Brisk bidding continued, particularly in stocks implemented in late dealings by large purchases of shares which recently have come into prominence in connection with aggressive pool operations.

National Biscuit moved up 7 points to a new high of 106. Total sales approximated 2,600,000 shares.

Spanish pesetas had an overnight

drop of 8½ points to around 16.67½ cents, but the foreign exchange operating generally was steady. Demand steadily ruled close to 47½-16, and French francs were quoted 2.30.

The bond market continued steady today, with trading embracing a wide variety of issues but in moderate volume.

St. Paul railroad issues were briskly accumulated in further response to the issuance of new securities under the road's reorganization plan. Most of these bonds, with gains ranging from fractions to 1½ points, were at their highest levels of the year.

Other railway lines were quiet, with some profit-taking in those which had been in demand. Some issues were featured by firmness of Inland Steel 5½, which sold around 103½.

The foreign group had an undertone of firmness. Chilean Republic 6½ were in moderate demand, and some of the less active issues were improved locally. New York banks have made a short-term loan of \$3,000,000 to the Westphalia United Electric Power Corporation of Germany.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Stocks High Low Nov 29 Nov 28

875 Adventure .01 .01 .01

5 Am Sugar .82 85½ 89½

50 Am. Sugar .18 17½ 17½

17 Am. Woolen .21½ 21½ 21½

110 Am. Woolf. .52 52½ 52½

20 Am. Woolf. .52 52½ 52½

112 Am. Woolf. & Alp. .18½ 18½ 18½

5 B&M pf. st 61½ 61½ 61½

10 B&M. B. .98 .98 .98

8&M B. St. 107½ 106½ 107½

310 Cal. & Hev. .18½ 18½ 18½

100 Cal. & Hev. .18½ 18½ 18½

277 Cal. Range. .16½ 16½ 16½

173 Dom. Stores. 101 95 101

100 Ch. Mfg. .21½ 21½ 21½

15 Ch. Mfg. .52 52½ 52½

15 Ch. Mfg. .52 52½ 52½

220 Ch. Mfg. .52 52½ 52½

7440 Amoskeag .10½ 10½ 10½

193 Amosk. pf. .96 .96 .96

327 Anaconda. .52½ 52½ 52½

235 Art. Com. .52½ 52½ 52½

100 As & G. E. .46 46 46

173 Atchison. .190½ 190½ 191½

100 B&M. B. .98 .98 .98

230 Bingham. .55½ 55½ 55½

425 Bns. El. .56½ 56½ 56½

200 Bns. El. pf. 103 103 103

112 Bns. El. & Alp. .18½ 18½ 18½

5 B&M pf. st 61½ 61½ 61½

100 Bns. El. & Alp. .18½ 18½ 18½

200 Bns. El. & Alp. .18½ 18½ 18½

226 Dom. Elec. .131 131½ 131½

100 Bns. El. & Alp. .11½ 11½ 11½

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World.

MISSOURI TEAM CLAIMS TITLE

Some at Nebraska Dispute Missouri Valley Football Championship

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE FINAL FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Ast. P.C.
Missouri	5	0	1	150	29 .823
Nebraska	4	0	2	130	.808
Ohio State	3	0	3	120	.807
Iowa State	3	0	2	98	.606
Kansas	3	1	3	83	.596
Washington	2	0	2	52	.596
Ohio State	2	0	2	42	.496
Kansas State	2	0	2	42	.323
Drake	1	0	2	22	.233
Grinnell	0	0	5	13	.135 .000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BISMARCK, N.D.—The Durand Cup, which is especially regarded as the blue ribbon of the Indian Association football world, has been won this year by the York and Lancaster regiment team, who beat the East Indian Railway team, a civilian team of Europeans and Indians, in the final of the goals to 0. The military, though not at first decided as superior, proved to be so and duly deserved its win.

Seldom, if ever, has Simla witnessed

so great a Durand final as this year. All previous game records were broken.

The Railways, though the first, but proved that the Army did not possess

the elite of the imperial summer capital.

It was a great game. The York and Lances had gone through the tourney without having a single goal noticed.

It was a great game, but a record.

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IN THE
SHIP LANES

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

LYNN

COAL

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
AND WOOD
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall
Incorporated 8 Central Square

QUINCY

KINCAID'S
Home of Good Furniture

Everything for the Home—PIANOS
RADIOS, VICTROLAS, RUGS
BEDDING, RANGES

1495 Hancock St. Tel. Granite 200

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Dutee W. Flint of Newport
Incorporated
15 Old Beach Road
Only Authorized Ford Dealer
in Newport

General
Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear
in the Christian Science Monitor
once a week. Minimum space
one line. An advertisement measuring three
lines must call for at least two insertions.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS
Special Christmas Gift Offer
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Two subscriptions, one year, to different ad-
dressess, \$4.00; additional subscriptions,
\$2.00; one year, to different addressess,
\$1.00. Subscriptions for all magazines, and our club
rates will enable you to make substantial
savings. Non-housekeeping; references,
164 E. 61st St.

Twenty-five flags were represented
in the year's operations. Gov.
M. L. Walker states in his annual report
to the Secretary of War,
"Ships of United States registry car-
ried approximately 55 per cent of the total cargo,
with British ships next
with 23 per cent."

Governor Walker discusses the
growth of traffic, and while not al-
luding to a supplemental canal at
Nicaragua, observes that conditions at
Panama "may eventually require
24-hour operation of the waterway
to avert congestion, although at
present an extension of hours is not
warranted."

Investment in Canal

The Panama Canal's balance sheet

shows total assets of \$478,000,000, the
national defense expenditures being
credited with \$113,000,000 of this.

The capital account is being in-
creased annually by the sum of
\$25,000,000, this representing a pay-
ment to the Republic of Panama for
right-of-way and which, it is al-
leged, is an operating charge, rather
than one which should go on in per-
petuity as an annual addition to the
capital account.

"Sister Ships"

Use of the term "sister ships" to
denote two or more vessels which are
built from the same plan is being
subjected to a gradual extension of
meaning. Originally, ships were
designed as sisters when they were
identically the same. The term came
eventually to mean ships which were
relatively alike, although their in-
terior design and even their engines
might differ slightly. But the word
has recently come to include two
ships which are of different lengths,
tonnages, design and in many re-
spects containing changes, but they
are nevertheless termed sister ships
because both are motor driven and
are built by the same line.

French Line

The steamship France, of the
French Line, is being sent on a series
of cruises to the Mediterranean, with
which are combined the motor tours
of North Africa. If the voyager so
elects, the France sails from New
York January 7, February 8 and
March 14, and on each of the first
two cruises passengers may dis-
embark at ports in North Africa and
use the company's motorcars to
visit interior points, at which the
French Line has erected palatial hos-
pitals in the desert, known as
"Transatlantic" hotels.

The passenger may board the
France on a subject call at Algiers
or, if the ship is left at a port of the
north shore of the Mediterranean, it
may be rejoined at that port when it
calls there again later in the winter.

Longer Ships

Evidence is accumulating to war-
rant the belief that the 1000-foot
ship is to be built within relatively
few years. Steamship men have re-
cently urged that piers in New York
Harbor be lengthened to accom-
modate vessels of this length, which,
they aver, will be entering the port
in a short time. Both the Cunard
and the White Star Lines have indi-
cated their interest in such ships
and the president of the French
Line, when in the United States re-
cently announced that a huge new
liner was being contemplated by
that company. Meanwhile, the North
German Lloyd has two ships nearing
completion—the Bremen and
Europa—which, when they enter
service in 1929, will be capable of a
five-day crossing.

These ships will be longer on the
water line than the Leviathan or
Majestic, it has developed, al-
though the original plans were held
secret as long as possible. Their
gross tonnage will be less than the
United States and White Star liners,
however. Such an effect—greater
length but less tonnage—could be
achieved, it is pointed out, by nar-
rowing the beam, thus making for
greater speed, the ships being built
for a 28-knot-an-hour speed, to in-
sure the five days to Plymouth and
six to Bremen.

Linear Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 1.

American Trader, American Merchant,
for London; Ascasibar, R. N. Y., for west coast
South America; Dredge, North German
Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Friday, Dec. 2.

Leviathan, for Panama, Pacific, from east
coast South America.

Saturday, Dec. 3.

Transvaal, Africa, from Glasgow, London;

French, for Havre.

FROST BOSTON

Saturday, Dec. 3.

Baron (p. m.), National Greek, for Piraeus,

Sunday, Dec. 4.

Celtic (p. m.), White Star, for Cobh,
Liverpool.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Giuseppe (p. m.), Italian, for Naples,
Genoa; Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Hamburg-American,
for Cobh.

FROM SEATTLE

Monday, Dec. 5.

President McKinley, American Mail, for
Oriental.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Tony Maru, N. Y. C., for Orient.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

Ventura, Oceanic, for Sydney.

Friday, Dec. 9.

President Jefferson, American Mail, for
Oriental.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Dec. 10.

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for
Oriental.

ARRIVALS

DEUTSCH NEW YORK

Friday, Dec. 2.

Aguliana, Canard, from Southampton, Cher-
bourg; Voltaire, Lampert & Holt, from east
coast South America.

Saturday, Dec. 3.

Transvaal, Africa, from Glasgow, London;

French, for Havre.

Friday, Dec. 2.

Leviathan, for Panama, Pacific, from east
coast South America.

Sunday, Dec. 4.

Transvaal, Africa, from Glasgow, London;

French, for Havre.

Monday, Dec. 5.

American Banker, American Merchant,
for Cobh; Liverpool; Penland, London; Helford,
Torbay; Gloucester, R. N. Y., for west coast
South America; Dredge, North German
Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Ginevra, Venetian, for Naples, Genoa;

Bergen; Norwegian-American, for Bergen;

Cobh; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Cobh,

Levithian (1 a. m.), United States, for San
Francisco.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Aurasia, Canadian, from Liverpool; Car-
bonia; President Wilson, Cunard, from
Caledonia, Anchor, for London; Helford,
Torbay; Gloucester, R. N. Y., for west coast
South America; Dredge, North German
Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton,
Cobh; Liverpool; Penland, London; Helford,
Torbay; Gloucester, R. N. Y., for west coast
South America; Dredge, North German
Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Leviathan, for Panama, Pacific, from San
Francisco.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Leviathan (1 a. m.), United States, for San
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Wednesday, Dec. 7.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
England		England		England		England		England		England		England	
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1927

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EDITORIALS

Mistaking Shadow for Substance

THESE are some who are finding ample scope for dire prognostications in the developments in the Baltic and the Balkans. Seldom at a loss for incidents on which to expand, they have seized upon Russia's warning to Poland to show a world, otherwise striving for an enduring peace, that war is in the offing; or upon the Italo-Albanian treaty as a challenge to Jugoslavia which is unlikely to remain for long unaccepted. With them there have a certain section of the press and they are supported by the noisy elements of the countries mostly concerned in the disputes. Under the circumstances it is perhaps well to examine the disputes in the light of a detached consideration.

It is true that Russia has warned Poland to desist from steps which might be construed as a move toward war with Lithuania. It is no secret where Soviet sympathies lie. It is also true that German sentiment, despite the declarations that may be made to the contrary, would be more favorable to Lithuania than to Poland, for the eastern frontier arrangement has been anything but conducive toward good feelings between Berlin and Warsaw. Yet nothing menacing can be found in Moscow's note. A similar warning was sent to Lithuania, without causing a perceptible ripple on the political waters. The dispute over Vilna has continued seven years—ever since Poland seized the city by armed force—and a condition tantamount to a state of war has existed since that time.

In the Balkans a complex situation has arisen which affords scope for the sensational pen. And, however broadly one may attempt to view the succession of "pacts of friendship" there, it is difficult to reconcile the cry of the "Balkans for the Balkan people" with the moves on the diplomatic chessboard. On all hands the cry has been heard. The Italians have used it, no less than the Jugoslavs. Yet what are the facts? Italy secured through the Tirana treaty guardianship over Albania. This guardianship it has strengthened by a supplementary treaty of alliance which binds the contracting parties to defend each other from external aggression, and which puts at each other's disposal all the resources of the state in case of war.

Italy has given financial aid to Albania. It has undoubtedly done much toward the improvement of roads and the building of bridges. It has large business interests there and has obtained many industrial concessions. It naturally feels that with Albania on the most friendly terms, its control of the Adriatic is secure. Hence the treaty, a treaty which is to be somewhat in the nature of a reply to the Jugoslav challenge to Italian penetration in the peninsula across the Strait of Otranto.

It would be idle to attempt to minimize the seriousness of the situation. Italy's treaty of alliance is no doubt a response to the Franco-Jugoslav pact, which for France completes a chain of compacts covering territory all the way from the Baltic to the Balkans, and embracing Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia. And whether the tendency to enter into separate pacts should be encouraged, only the rash would dare to say; for while there is League approval for a system of regional pacts, the point has been well made that such pacts lead to division rather than unity among the nations of Europe.

Yet there is no cause for undue alarm. No nation can afford to go to war. The bitter memories of the last great conflict are too keen to invite a repetition of such a catastrophe, and the energies of the powers are bent toward the attainment of a lasting peace. The Soviet Government recently announced its desire to lend weight to the peace movement which the disarmament conference signifies, and its sincerity will be tested soon. What grounds then for excessive alarm? A calm consideration of the situation can scarcely lead other than to the conclusion that the alarmists are once again mistaking the shadow for the substance.

A Test of Sincerity

BY WHAT may be regarded as a somewhat shorter and simpler method than has heretofore been seriously proposed, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas is prepared, as he puts it, to "test the sincerity" of the professions of the American people that they desire world peace. To this end he will offer in Congress at the coming session a resolution providing for the acceptance of the French proposal to the United States that the two nations outlaw war for all time in the future as between themselves. Senator Capper sees in such action the first definite step toward substituting an orderly and acceptable method of settling whatever disputes may arise.

Likewise there comes the announcement from Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that he will introduce and urge the adoption of a resolution outlawing war under any and all circumstances and conditions between signatory nations. Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio states that he will introduce and sponsor in the House a bill prohibiting the sale and exportation of implements of war to nations engaged in "aggressive warfare," the definition of this term to be left to the President of the United States.

At the moment it is impossible to forecast the fate of these three measures, all designed to promote, at home and abroad, the establishment of peace and friendship. But it may be said that if the decision were left to the people of the United States, individually or collectively, or if it could be made possible to submit the matter of their adoption to a popular referendum, the majority in their favor would be overwhelming. In this day and age, with the thoughts of mankind advanced to an understanding of the futility of war, and with the realization that even serious differences of belief as to human rights can be honorably arbitrated and compromised, the world naturally turns hopefully to those who have been vested with official authority, urging them to avail themselves of the means provided for assuring peace.

Three resourceful and determined individuals have enlisted as champions of the cause of

world peace. They have no mistaken conception of the task upon which they have entered. They lack nothing in courage and constructive leadership. They are not those who go forth to break their oratorical lances in a cause foreordained to failure. There is reason to hope that they have, by close observation and intimate contact with progressive thought both at home and abroad, discovered that the great weight of public opinion is mobilized against war and on the side of peace. They have undertaken the necessary task of vitalizing this progressive thought. As Senator Borah so clearly expresses it: "As long as peace contemplates the possibility of war, then it does nothing more than glorify war. Peace is peace and cannot compromise with war."

Divergent Tax Reduction Views

THE recent appearance before the Committee on Ways and Means of representatives of various industries, who demanded a reduction in the federal corporation tax, was the occasion for the submission of conflicting views relating to the incidence and repercussion of this form of taxation. When, a few years ago, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, was endeavoring to persuade the Congress to abolish the excess profits tax and the high surtaxes on incomes, he contended that these taxes were in reality a burden upon the general consuming public, and added to the cost of living.

As submitted in published statements, the Secretary held that since the corporations paying an excess profits tax added this tax to the prices charged for the goods they manufactured, or charges for services rendered, the high cost of government was passed along to the ultimate consumer. As against this view of the shifting of taxes, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is now urging the reduction of the corporation tax, on the ground that it is an unjust burden upon the owners of corporate shares. Clearly this is a case where experts and authorities disagree, and it is possible that each side of the contention is partly right and also somewhat wrong.

That the present corporation tax is, as contended by the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means and by Ogden L. Mills, Assistant Secretary, higher than is desirable, may be conceded, but if their argument fails to influence the whole committee it will be because of certain inconsistencies that are apparent in the plea for lower rates. It is asserted on the one hand that the existing tax rate imposes an indirect burden upon the purchasers of commodities made by the corporations. Just when it would appear that this appeal on behalf of the poor consumer is about to bear fruit, Mr. Mills joins in with a declaration in favor of additional excise and customs taxes on consumption, that will still further add to the cost of living.

The reasons why the corporation tax should be reduced appear to be sound, but they will not carry conviction so long as it is proposed to shift the tax now paid by corporations to the general public through further consumption taxes. The swift condemnation by the American people of the much-touted sales tax, urged a few years ago as a substitute for the income tax, shows that taxes on consumable goods are not popular. Linking up proposals for tax reduction with the advocacy of new taxes will not help the case for the corporations.

Nullification or Repeal

THE enemies of prohibition will find support for their position in the statement recently made by Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia. In defending the Eighteenth Amendment against the attempt to nullify it and to render it innocuous through violating its provisions, Senator Glass contrasts it with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, practical nullification of which he supports on the ground that their provisions were unjust and that their fulfillment would bring intolerable conditions on the people of the states where a considerable proportion of the population is colored.

Ordinarily comparisons are unwise. But, these seven prominent educators maintain, the women's colleges must parallel the education offered, not by the mediocre colleges for men, but by the colleges which train men most efficiently, for, unless women are to be less seriously trained than men, the first rank must be the same for each. The question is made one of justice rather than one of chivalry. Colleges for women stand upon their history and achievement. They invite scrutiny and they can stand comparison with those of men.

It becomes apparent that if America is prepared to admit the right of women to the same quality of educational opportunity as men, the institutions for women should receive financial support in proportion to the tasks laid upon them. If men believe in education for women, they must contribute as generously for their wives' colleges as for their own. The plea is not for special consideration but for fair play.

such contingencies. If nullification sets in, no one can tell to what extent it may spread under the plea of right of discrimination as to what laws should be disobeyed because irksome and restrictive. It is a serious question and merits thoughtful and unbiased consideration.

Will the Wife's Hat Be Included?

UNIFORMS calculated to harmonize with the cars" is the way a press dispatch announces new dress models for the conductors and motormen who are to operate fifty new trolley cars of improved type which the Springfield, Mass., Street Railway Company recently added to its rolling stock. Accepting this statement at its face value the imagination must picture some extremely grotesque effects, but it is quite probable, in fact it is clearly intimated, that it is not a harmonizing of the uniform with the cars that is sought so much as the colors of the two.

The proposed new uniforms are now being discussed by the company and its official tailors. In the meanwhile the workers probably are seeking authoritative sources of information as to what acceptable color would harmonize with a "warm yellow" which is the outstanding color of the new cars. They are not yet particularly receptive to the idea of appearing in "warm yellow" uniforms, but have been assured that there are other and perhaps more agreeable colors that would not clash with the "warm yellow" to the extent that the time-honored "navy blue" seems to do.

To what extent this color scheme is to be carried is not made known. If the tints of the car, its inside decorations, its equipment and upholstery, together with the uniforms of the workers, are to be merged into a sort of a symphonic color poem, then even the shoe strings of the operators may have to be taken into consideration.

Fair Play in Education

RECENT history has shown that when an announcement is made of financial stress at a leading men's college the response is usually in terms of millions. The men have an overwhelming advantage in this respect. Were the heads of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Williams and Lehigh to say in a joint statement that they were faced with a need for funds, "so grave and so immediate that the usefulness of these institutions is ominously threatened," the men of America would come together as they did when they sang, "We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 strong!"—in both instances to prevent a national catastrophe. But such a need is precisely what the heads of the seven best-known women's colleges have presented in the leading article of the current number of the Atlantic Monthly. Whether the need is in the men's colleges or in the women's, however, it is largely the men who must be the financial protectors, for as these seven presidents point out, most of the money of the country is in the hands of the men.

Endowments in the women's colleges, as compared with the men's, are conspicuously small.

"The largest of the women's colleges, for example, has endowments yielding annually less than \$120 per student, compared with \$500 enjoyed by its nearest neighbor among the men's colleges," reads the article in the Atlantic. Expenses have to be met by charging high tuition fees. But the limit of higher fees has been reached, report the women's colleges, so that the admission of students from public high schools, and of the daughters of teachers, ministers, and other professional men on moderate salaries, is steadily declining. Admission of students from expensive private schools is increasing, and beyond a certain point this would become a calamity since it would result in too great a discrimination in favor of the more financially favored class. In addition it is pointed out: "We must expect more and more to have our best men teachers drawn away from us by our wealthier brothers."

Everybody read Cervantes on the day of the celebration—soldiers in their barracks, teachers and pupils in the schools, men and women on the farms and in the factories. To make sure that as many as possible should have an opportunity, the Madrid Government distributed hundreds of thousands of copies of Cervantes' masterpieces among the poor, and booksellers did their share by offering his works at half price.

The intellectual leaders of Spain apparently are endeavoring to do for Cervantes what some Englishmen think has not yet been done for Shakespeare.

Like the English bard, Cervantes suffers from a lack of popularity and enthusiasm in countries other than his own.

But at home is too often taken for granted as a national possession, to be studied by specialists and eulogized by lecturers at anniversary gatherings, but less often to be read by the average illiterate countrymen.

—Detroit Free Press.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST

PEOPLE often say that the Pacific slope is "different," that the mode and style of living is not the same as it is in the rest of America. Is that so? At first sight the most striking fact is how rapidly the old distinction between the East and West is disappearing and how rapidly the pioneer and shirt-sleeve modes have given place to the economic and social standards common elsewhere.

The towns are the same, the shops and the goods they contain are the same, the "movies" and hotels and automobiles and amusements are the same, and suburbs, save for architectural styles due to climatic differences, are the same; the churches, the universities and high schools are the same in the sense that they are teaching substantially the same curricula. From an outward view the Pacific is clearly built on the same plan as the rest of the United States.

But the inner temper of the people is different, and, I think, will become increasingly different, as time goes on. The difference is due to many causes, to a milder climate, to the fact that there is no "farther west" to move on to, to the larger proportion of retired people who come to "settle down" after making their pile elsewhere, to the much smaller part played by large-scale industry in the economic activities of the community. And it is a difference which shows itself increasingly as one moves from North to South.

At the risk of incurring the disapproval of the southern "boasters," I am going to express my preference for the scenery of the North. There is nothing, in my opinion, in the world quite like that row of isolated volcanic cones, standing from 10,000 to 14,000 feet high, snow-capped, with their bases wrapped in forest, which stretch from Mt. Baker and Rainier in the north to Shasta in the south. There are other and greater mountain systems but nothing, I think, more purely beautiful.

But when it comes to climate the South certainly has the palm. The sun, the color of the hills, the luminous atmosphere, especially of southern California, is very like South Africa, also one of the climatic beauty spots on the earth. No wonder that so many travelers who come to California to visit find that in fact they have come to stay. After the fierce contrasts of the East and middle West it promises balm and lotus land at last.

Despite all its similarity in externals I will venture the forecast that the Pacific coast, especially California, and most of all, perhaps, southern California, will in time produce a civilization of its own, reminiscent of the Mediterranean civilizations of antiquity, and different from that of the rest of America. To the outside observer all the signs point that way. Take Los Angeles and the surrounding country as an example, though it is true of other parts as well.

Today Los Angeles is in rapid transition. It has been almost entirely built in the last twenty years. It is filled with active middle westerners who bring with them their hustle and energy, so that the city represents the highest point of "boomshtanship" of which history has record. Its expansion has only been rivaled by the great motor city of the East, Detroit. It claims a population of 1,200,000, and is still rapidly growing.

But look underneath the surface. The greater part of the wealth of Los Angeles today, so a banker told me, represents money made elsewhere and brought in by people who come to settle in the southern California climate. It has local industries, fruit growing, oil, the

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra

IN OBEDIENCE to a royal decree too long unheeded, the Spanish people recently made of the three hundred and eightieth anniversary of the birth of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra a tribute which the author of "Don Quixote" probably would have prized above any other he had been on hand.

The object was to bring the genial creator of Sancho Panza close to the hearts and minds of the people. The literary elite, might have been content with learned essays, the writers and the critics of his works, but the real greatness of Cervantes to be found in the humanness of the man himself, and with this the unlearned may make contact by reading him.

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Silence

IF THE spirit of prayer makes its own occasions and takes its own forms, sometimes it has no words at all to utter, but is content to bid the soul listen to Him who uses silence as the medium of those secret assurances which the soul of man apprehends to its own infinite gain.—*The (London) Times*.

Walking

SOME people seem to like walking for its own sake, and yet it is not believed that there are many who like it as a form of exercise. For them it becomes perfunctory, and one is likely to be chiefly anxious that what is performed as a "stunt" shall soon be over. There are two objections to walking, urged usually by those who prefer some other form of locomotion. One is that a mere walk with no definite destination is spiritually wearisome. It seems futile to take so much trouble without meaning "to go anywhere in particular." On the other hand, if there is no objective, if the walker is really going somewhere, it seems a pity to take such a long time to get there when the distance could be covered in a so much shorter time. So either way, walking is condemned.

And most unjustly. The judgment is rather on him who renders it than on walking. But human nature was ever unreasonable, and in nothing more than in this case. Yet it is true that many of those who advise, and very strongly, walking for others, mostly patronize street car or bus, or fly round in their own motorcar. Such inconsistency is also a human trait, and often it is delightful. . . . Walking may be—as it is—good, but people will not walk if they do not choose to do so.—*Indianapolis News*.

The New Fuel

THERE is much speculation with reference to the potentialities of coal as the basis for a new fuel. Inconceivable must be the developments of perspectives now opened up in this connection. Once more natural science scores an epochal triumph if its devotees and eminent engineers may be believed.

As yet the world has an abundance of coal, but former uses of this all-important mineral now will be revolutionized. Bituminous coal, according to apparently most reliable information, has been liquefied and baked into anthracite briquettes. But, more important than this, is the derivation of oil. It is said that out of a ton of soft coal may now be derived enough gasoline to challenge the credibility of motorcar manufacturers and owners—a fact that will make Germany independent in the matter of oil. What this means to the United States may be realized when it is said that in its bituminous resources it stored 240,000,000 barrels of motor fuel.

This discovery comes at a time when Great Britain is in sore need in the matter of coal, which is its basic

"movies," some manufactures and an immense distributing trade. But its wealth does not rest upon the great primary industrial so much as on investments made elsewhere. It is never likely to be so much interested in production and world trade as are the great industrial centers of the East and middle West.

On the other hand, it has all the bases for a cultural civilization. It has an immense leisured class, with time to spend on other things than business. It has a climate which conduces to the enjoyment of bright and beautiful things. The "movie" industry brings to its midst artists from every country in the world. It has the Mt. Wilson Observatory and the universities as centers of learning and research. It has in the Huntington Library and Gallery one of the great art collections of the world.

What is going to happen when the energetic, business-like generation which has come in from the middle West has disappeared and the greater part of the population consists of children who have grown up in southern California, inheriting their parents' wealth, with all these varied cultural attractions, yet with few basic industries in their midst. Is it not certain that they will turn to culture, as others in a similar situation have always done?

What is true of southern California is true in different ways of San Francisco and the two northern states. San Francisco is a less exotic, a more normal city than Los Angeles. It has an older and a different tradition. But it also has a residential climate, the fine Legion D'Honneur collection of French art, the great universities at Berkeley and Stanford. The civilization of the Pacific slope is clearly going to be different from that of either East or middle West.

But the very amenities of the situation will bring with them special problems. The leisure and the means for culture have always been associated with highly organized temptation to luxury, pleasure, and idleness, especially for those who inherit wealth. And these temptations are certainly beginning to flaunt themselves in the luxuriant South. There are few aggregations of shops tempting to extravagance on beautiful things such as exist in Los Angeles today.

It was always inevitable that the United States should make its own special contribution to culture. The first blossoming, the New England school of Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier and others, was interrupted by the Civil War, and the energy of the American people for fifty years thereafter was spent in conquering and organizing the great West.

But that period is over. America is organizing today for world production and at the same time is becoming both self-critical and original—for the two go together—in the field of literature and art, as well as wealth. This stage of its development will bring with it all the problems which have confronted the older civilizations of Europe—the differentiation in wealth, the growth of a rich and luxurious class, the conflict between true culture and self-indulgence and so on.

It seems certain that these problems will arise first both in the extreme